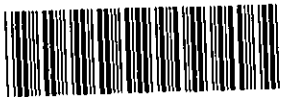
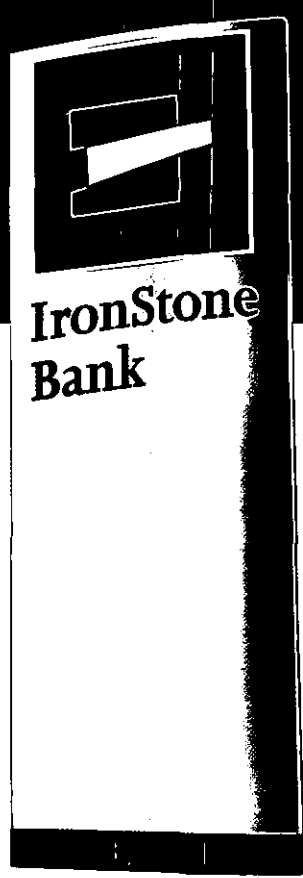


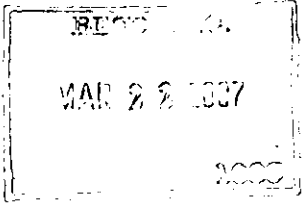
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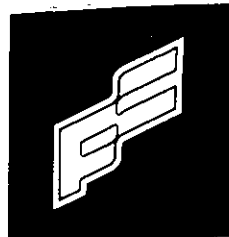


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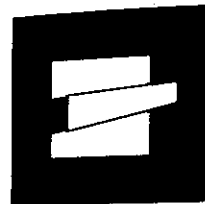
## First Citizens BancShares

We value relationships.

# First Citizens



First  
Citizens  
Bank



IronStone  
Bank

First Citizens BankShares builds on our brand. New red, white and dark blue logos will appear on all branches and customer materials beginning this year. The strong design reflects the evolution of our two banking subsidiaries - First Citizens Bank and IronStone Bank.

## Chairman's Letter

Dear Shareholder:

*We value relationships.*

These three words, featured on the cover of this report, define our company. For more than a century, we have developed customer relationships based on mutual respect, knowledge and trust. This focus on relationships has contributed to our significant growth and long-term success.

In 2006, we built upon our momentum: recording a solid financial performance, designing initiatives to retain and grow our customer base, investing in promoting our brand and expanding the scope of our geographic presence — all to shape a greater future.

Now, let me share highlights of our 2006 financial performance:

- Record net income of \$126.5 million, a 12.1 percent increase over the previous year.
- Solid net interest income growth of \$23.7 million, a 5.3 percent increase over 2005.
- Continued progress in building our sources of noninterest income, up \$15.6 million or 5.9 percent from 2005.
- A decline in the net charge-off ratio to 0.18 percent, the lowest BancShares has recorded in six years.
- Strong deposit growth. Average deposits grew \$738.4 million, a 6.3 percent increase over 2005.
- Higher capital levels. Our total capital ratio equaled 15.37 percent as of Dec. 31, 2006.

These achievements validate our sound business practices.

I'm also proud to report that our IronStone Bank subsidiary reached a milestone in 2006. It achieved profitability with \$2.2 million in net income. I believe going forward that IronStone Bank, combined with the strength and reputation of our First Citizens Bank franchise, will provide greater value for our customers and shareholders.

The flat yield curve, the relationship between long- and short-term interest rates, presented a major challenge during the latter part of 2006 by compressing interest margins. Continuing interest rate pressures will create challenges for our earnings outlook during 2007, but we pledge to maintain exceptional asset quality and strong liquidity and capital levels, traditional hallmarks of our company.

In 2006, we unveiled a new look for First Citizens BancShares. The red, white and dark blue logo will begin to appear this year on our branches and branded materials. Our new colors and style reflect the evolution of our two banking subsidiaries and represent the similarity and clarity of their shared vision.

In addition to our new look, First Citizens Bank deployed a powerful new branding campaign in 2006 that you will continue to see in newspapers and magazines and hear on the radio in 2007. The campaign features real customers who give inspiring testimonials. The ads, highlighted in a later section of this report, reinforce the strength of First Citizens' relationships and create a better understanding of what sets us apart in the financial services industry.



IronStone Bank's franchise continues to expand.

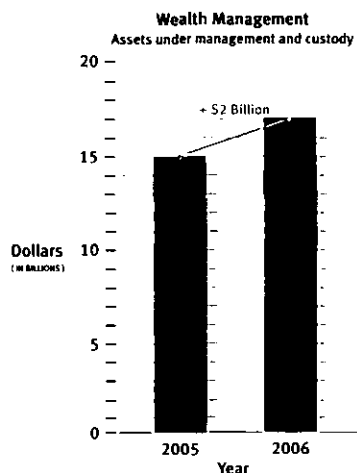
You may recall that in my letter to you last year, I mentioned our purchase of a new corporate office complex in Raleigh, N.C. We completed our move into the building in late 2006, providing greater efficiency by consolidating many of our corporate and support functions in one of the most dynamic business corridors in our headquarters city.

Geographically, we deepened our U.S. presence in 2006 and early 2007. We expanded into some of the nation's most robust economies where we can reach our target market: business owners, professionals and members of the medical community. These are groups that value a personal, high-touch approach to banking.

First Citizens Bank added new offices in Annapolis, Charlotte and the high-growth Northern Virginia region. IronStone Bank continued its expansion with offices in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, New Mexico and Texas. In 2006, we also announced our intention to move into the Houston market. And in February of this year, we filed for regulatory approval to open an office in Dallas and to make our first foray into America's Heartland. Approval would allow us to operate in Oklahoma City and in the Kansas City metropolitan region — with one office in Kansas and another in Missouri. BancShares' subsidiaries now extend across 17 states with a network of branches currently 400 strong.

The path we are carving for our company is based, primarily, on where we can compete and grow given our strengths. Our wealth, business and retail bank teams are focused on working together as one on behalf of our customers — delivering great value and developing mutually beneficial long-term relationships.

## Chairman's Letter



BancShares' sharp focus on Wealth Management is paying off with record revenues and profitability. Assets under management and custody as of Dec. 31, 2006, exceeded \$17 billion, up \$2 billion from the previous year. New client sales are strong. The department's Capital Management Group, providing investment services for high-net-worth and institutional clients, had another stellar year with performance outpacing the

market and exceeding most of the investment community. In 2006, the group's collective equity performance again ranked us as one of the top domestic money managers in the nation.

Our business banking segment had an impressive year with double- and triple-digit revenue increases across most divisions. Significantly, Working Capital Finance, a rapidly expanding revenue source for our company, recorded a 145 percent increase in revenues from 2005. Leasing, Business and Treasury Services, International Services and Neuse Financial, our title insurance company, also experienced record volumes.



First Citizens and IronStone issued more than 25,000 new cards in 2006.

On the retail side, we had great success in 2006 with a credit card campaign for First Citizens and IronStone banks, issuing more than 25,000 new cards to customers. A growing number of our retail bank offices also continue to

provide Wealth Management services with licensed branch associates providing entry-level investments to customers. This program has been extremely successful in introducing customers to our wealth offerings, helping our bankers better uncover customers' investment needs and providing strong referrals to our investment advisers for more advanced services.

We know that customer service is about providing quality products and delivering them in innovative and convenient ways. In response, we launched "All-Day Banking" in 2006. It allows customers to make deposits anytime during the work day with credits posting on the same day. All-Day Banking has been well-received, especially by business customers who appreciate not having to make an early afternoon deposit deadline.

I am excited to announce that we made the bold decision in 2006 to invest in technology and talent to develop a "Virtual Bank." When we implement the expanded online service in 2008, we will be one of the first banks in the nation to offer this pioneering technology. Our Virtual Bank will allow online customers anywhere in the continental U.S. to open new accounts and conduct most financial business with our company. Online banking is our most cost-effective channel, and through the Virtual Bank, we will be able to win the business of new, technologically savvy customers and create greater growth through retention and product line extensions.

A strong management team and the experience and commitment of associates at all levels have led BancShares' growth and success. Last year, the Board of Directors elected Hope Holding Connell

president of IronStone Bank and appointed her to the corporate board of directors. Jay Parker, who has been with the company for more than 40 years, was named IronStone's chief operating officer.

I would like to extend my personal gratitude to our Board of Directors for its leadership. I would also like to express my appreciation to both Freeman Jones, corporate director, and Alex MacFadyen, corporate secretary, both of whom retired in 2006. Jim Creekman, First Citizens Bank's in-house legal counsel, will serve as the board's new corporate secretary.

Another long-time associate, Wayne Duncan, executive vice president of retail administration, retired in 2006. I would like to thank him for his many contributions during his 39 years of service to our company.

As I travel across the United States and around the world, I see opportunity. We have a powerful competitive advantage and ambitious plans. Our goal is to build a future that is as rewarding as our past. I remain committed to the belief that the best is yet to come. I am excited about where we are going.

Sincerely,

**Lewis R. Holding**  
Chairman of the Board  
March 20, 2007



BancShares develops a "Virtual Bank."

**First Citizens BancShares, Inc.**  
**Form 10-K**

Don't forget to check out  
the new

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM 10-K**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

Commission File Number 0-16471

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC.**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in the charter)

**Delaware**  
(State or other jurisdiction  
of incorporation or organization)

**56-1528994**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification Number)

**4300 Six Forks Road**  
**Raleigh, North Carolina 27609**  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Zip Code)

**(919) 716-7000**  
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Securities registered pursuant to:

Section 12(b) of the Act:

**Class A Common Stock, Par Value \$1**

Section 12(g) of the Act:

**Class B Common Stock, Par Value \$1**

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  
Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.  
Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding twelve months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety days.  
Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).  
Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's common equity held by nonaffiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$1,205,145,350.

On February 27, 2007, there were 8,756,778 outstanding shares of the Registrant's Class A Common Stock and 1,677,675 outstanding shares of the Registrant's Class B Common Stock.

Portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated in Part III of this report.

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(1)    Financial Statements (see Item 8 for reference)	
(2)    All Financial Statement Schedules normally required on Form 10-K are omitted since they are not applicable, except as referred to in Item 8.	
(3)    The Exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index contained in this Form 10-K are filed with or furnished to the Commission or incorporated by reference into this report and are available upon written request.	

\* Information required by Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference to the information that appears under the headings or captions 'Proposal 1: Election of Directors,' 'Code of Ethics,' 'Committees of our Board—General,' and '—Audit and Compliance Committee,' 'Executive Officers' and 'Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance from the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (2007 Proxy Statement)'.

Information required by Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference to the information that appears under the headings or captions 'Compensation Discussion and Analysis,' 'Compensation Committee Report,' 'Executive Compensation,' and 'Director Compensation,' of the 2007 Proxy Statement.

Information required by Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference to the information that appears under the heading 'Beneficial Ownership of Our Common Stock' of the 2007 Proxy Statement.

Information required by Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to the information that appears under the headings or captions 'Corporate Governance—Director Independence' and 'Transactions with Related Persons' of the 2007 Proxy Statement.

Information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference to the information that appears under the caption 'Services and Fees During 2006 and 2005' of the 2007 Proxy Statement.



## Business

First Citizens BancShares, Inc. (BancShares) was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on August 7, 1986, to become the holding company of First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company (First Citizens Bank or FCB), its banking subsidiary. FCB opened in 1898 as the Bank of Smithfield, Smithfield, North Carolina, and through a series of mergers and name changes, it later became First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company. As of December 31, 2006, FCB operated 340 offices in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee.

On April 28, 1997, BancShares launched Atlantic States Bank (ASB), a federally chartered thrift institution. During 2004, ASB changed its name to IronStone Bank (ISB). ISB branches were initially concentrated within the metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia market. In 1999, ISB expanded its presence into Florida, focusing initially on selected markets in southwest Florida. The targeted market areas within Florida have grown to now include Jacksonville, West Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale. During 2002, ISB continued its expansion into high-growth markets by opening offices in Austin, Texas.

During 2003, ISB opened offices in Scottsdale, Arizona, the San Diego, Newport Beach and LaJolla communities in Southern California and Sacramento in Northern California. ISB continued its expansion in 2004 and 2005 by opening branch facilities in Denver, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Portland, Oregon; and Seattle, Washington. These markets have been selected based on their strong anticipated economic growth rates and the desire to bring a bank with a focus on customer service in these communities. At December 31, 2006, ISB had 56 offices. During 2006, ISB received approval to expand into Houston, Texas. During early 2007, ISB requested regulatory approval to open branch offices in Dallas, Texas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Kansas City, Missouri; and Kansas City, Kansas.

BancShares' executive offices are located at 4300 Six Forks Road, Raleigh, North Carolina 27609, and its telephone number is (919) 716-7000. Although BancShares does not maintain a dedicated website, information regarding BancShares is available at FCB's website, [www.firstcitizens.com](http://www.firstcitizens.com). At December 31, 2006, BancShares and its subsidiaries employed a full-time staff of 3,942 and a part-time staff of 822 for a total of 4,764 employees.

BancShares' subsidiary banks seek to meet the needs of both consumers and commercial entities in their respective market areas. These services, offered at most offices, include normal taking of deposits, cashing of checks, and providing for individual and commercial cash needs; numerous checking and savings plans; commercial, business and consumer lending; a full-service trust department; and other activities incidental to commercial banking. First Citizens Investor Services, Inc. (FCIS) and IronStone Securities (ISS) provide various investment products, including annuities, discount brokerage services and third-party mutual funds to customers. Various other subsidiaries are not material to BancShares' consolidated financial position or to consolidated net income.

First Citizens Bank, National Association, which was the issuing and processing bank for retail credit cards and provided processing services for merchants, was merged into FCB during 2006. On January 1, 2007, American Guaranty Insurance Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BancShares that provides property and casualty insurance, and Triangle Life Insurance Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of FCB that provides credit-related life insurance, were sold to a third party.

The business and operations of BancShares and its subsidiary banks are subject to significant federal and state governmental regulation and supervision. BancShares is a financial holding company registered with the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. It is subject to supervision and examination by, and the regulations and reporting requirements of, the FRB.

FCB is a state-chartered bank, subject to supervision and examination by, and the regulations and reporting requirements of, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks. ISB is a federally-chartered thrift institution supervised by the Office of Thrift Supervision. Deposit obligations of FCB and ISB are insured by the FDIC.

The various regulatory authorities supervise all areas of the banking subsidiaries, including their reserves, loans, mergers, the payment of dividends, and other aspects of their operations. The regulators conduct regular examinations, and the banking subsidiaries must furnish periodic reports to their regulators containing detailed financial and other information regarding their affairs.

There are many statutes and regulations that apply to and restrict the activities of the banking subsidiaries, including limitations on the ability to pay dividends, capital requirements, reserve requirements, deposit insurance requirements

and restrictions on transactions with related parties. The impact of these statutes and regulations is discussed below and in the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLB Act) adopted by Congress during 1999 expanded opportunities for banks and bank holding companies to provide services and engage in other revenue-generating activities that previously were prohibited to them. The GLB Act permits bank holding companies to become "financial holding companies" and expands activities in which banks and bank holding companies may participate, including opportunities to affiliate with securities firms and insurance companies. During 2000, BancShares became a financial holding company. The GLB Act also contains extensive customer privacy protection provisions which require banks to adopt and implement policies and procedures for the protection of the financial privacy of their customers, including procedures that allow customers to elect that certain financial information not be disclosed to certain persons.

Under Delaware law, BancShares is authorized to pay dividends declared by its Board of Directors, provided that no distribution results in its insolvency on a going concern or balance sheet basis. The ability of the banking subsidiaries to pay dividends to BancShares is governed by statutes of each entity's chartering jurisdiction and rules and regulations issued by each entity's respective regulatory authority. Under federal law, and as insured banks, each of the banking subsidiaries is prohibited from making any capital distributions, including paying a cash dividend, if it is, or after making the distribution it would become, "undercapitalized" as that term is defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDIA).

BancShares is required to comply with the capital adequacy standards established by the FRB, and the banking subsidiaries are required to comply with the capital adequacy standards established by the FDIC. The FRB and FDIC have promulgated risk-based capital and leverage capital guidelines for determining the adequacy of the capital of a bank holding company or a bank, and all applicable capital standards must be satisfied for a bank holding company or a bank to be considered in compliance with these capital requirements.

Current federal law establishes a system of prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of undercapitalized banks. Under this system, the FDIC has established five capital categories ("well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," and "critically undercapitalized"), and it is required to take certain mandatory supervisory actions, and is authorized to take other discretionary actions, with respect to banks in the three undercapitalized categories.

Under the FDIC's rules implementing the prompt corrective action provisions, an insured, state-chartered bank that has a Total Capital Ratio of 10.0% or greater, a Tier 1 Capital Ratio of 6.0% or greater, a Leverage Ratio of 5.0% or greater, and is not subject to any written agreement, order, capital directive, or prompt corrective action directive issued by the FDIC, is considered to be "well-capitalized." Each of BancShares' banking subsidiaries is well-capitalized.

Under regulations of the FRB, all FDIC-insured banks must maintain average daily reserves against their transaction accounts. Because required reserves must be maintained in the form of vault cash or in a non-interest-bearing account at a Federal Reserve Bank, the effect of the reserve requirement is to reduce the amount of the Banks' interest-earning assets.

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 (FDIRA), the FDIC uses a risk-based assessment system to determine the amount of a bank's deposit insurance assessment based on an evaluation of the probability that the deposit insurance fund (DIF) will incur a loss with respect to that bank. The evaluation considers risks attributable to different categories and concentrations of the bank's assets and liabilities and other factors the FDIC considers to be relevant, including information obtained from the bank's federal and state banking regulators.

The FDIC is responsible for maintaining the adequacy of the DIF, and the amount paid by a bank for deposit insurance is influenced not only by the assessment of the risk it poses to the DIF, but also by the adequacy of the insurance fund to cover the risk posed by all insured institutions. FDIC insurance assessments could be increased substantially in the future if the FDIC finds such an increase to be necessary in order to adequately maintain the DIF. Additionally, under the FDIA, the FDIC may terminate a bank's deposit insurance if it finds that the bank has engaged in unsafe and unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or has violated applicable laws, regulations, rules, or orders.

Each of the banking subsidiaries is subject to the provisions of Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act. Section 23A places limits on the amount of certain transactions with affiliate entities. The total amount of the transactions by any of the banking subsidiaries with a single affiliate is limited to 10% of the banking subsidiary's capital and surplus and, for all affiliates, to 20% of the banking subsidiary's capital and surplus. Each of the transactions among affiliates must also meet

specified collateral requirements and must comply with other provisions of Section 23A designed to avoid transfers of low-quality assets between affiliates.

The banking subsidiaries are also subject to the provisions of Section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act which, among other things, prohibits the above transactions with affiliates unless the transactions are on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to the banking subsidiary or its subsidiaries, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with nonaffiliated companies.

The USA Patriot Act of 2001 (Patriot Act) is intended to strengthen the ability of U.S. law enforcement and the intelligence community to work cohesively to combat terrorism on a variety of fronts. The Patriot Act contains sweeping anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws which require various new regulations, including standards for verifying customer identification at account opening, and rules to promote cooperation among financial institutions, regulators, and law enforcement entities in identifying parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering. The Patriot Act has required financial institutions to adopt new policies and procedures to combat money laundering, and it grants the Secretary of the Treasury broad authority to establish regulations and impose requirements and restrictions on financial institutions' operations.

Under the Community Reinvestment Act, as implemented by regulations of the federal bank regulatory agencies, an insured bank has a continuing and affirmative obligation, consistent with its safe and sound operation, to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX Act) mandated important new corporate governance, financial reporting and disclosure requirements intended to enhance the accuracy and transparency of public companies' reported financial results. It established new responsibilities for corporate chief executive officers, chief financial officers and audit committees in the financial reporting process, and it created a new regulatory body to oversee auditors of public companies. The SOX Act also mandated new enforcement tools, increased criminal penalties for federal mail, wire and securities fraud, and created new criminal penalties for document and record destruction in connection with federal investigations. Additionally, the SOX Act increased the opportunity for private litigation by lengthening the statute of limitations for securities fraud claims and providing new federal corporate whistleblower protection.

The SOX Act requires various securities exchanges, including The Nasdaq Stock Market, to prohibit the listing of the stock of an issuer unless that issuer maintains an independent audit committee. In addition, the securities exchanges have imposed various corporate governance requirements, including the requirement that various corporate matters (including executive compensation and board nominations) be approved, or recommended for approval by the issuer's full board of directors, by directors of the issuer who are "independent" as defined by the exchanges' rules or by committees made up of "independent" directors. Since BancShares' Class A common stock is a listed stock, BancShares is subject to those provisions of the Act and to corporate governance requirements of The Nasdaq Stock Market.

The economic and operational effects of this new legislation on public companies, including BancShares, have been and will continue to be significant in terms of the time, resources and costs associated with complying with the new law.

FCIS and ISS are registered broker-dealers and investment advisers. Broker-dealer activities are subject to regulation by the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD), a self-regulatory organization to which the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has delegated regulatory authority for broker-dealers, as well as by the state securities authorities of the various states in which FCIS and ISS operate. Investment advisory activities are subject to direct regulation by the SEC, and investment advisory representatives must register with the state securities authorities of the various states in which they operate.

FCIS and ISS are also licensed as insurance agencies in connection with various investment products, such as annuities, that are regulated as insurance products. FCIS' and ISS' insurance sales activities are subject to concurrent regulation by securities regulators and by the insurance regulators of the various states in which FCIS and ISS do business.

Statistical information regarding our business activities is found in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

## **Risk Factors**

Certain risk factors that we believe apply to our business and to an investment in our common stock are described below. In addition to those risk factors and investment risks that apply to any financial institution, our business, financial condition and operating results could be harmed by other risks, including risks we have not yet identified or that we may believe are immaterial or unlikely.

As a publicly-traded security, the value of our stock moves up and down based on trends or market expectations that may affect a broad range of equity investments, specific industries, or individual securities. These movements may result from external disclosures about various topics, such as economic growth, interest rates, employment or inflation.

Movements in our stock price may also result from our own activities, by our earnings or by changes in strategies or management. In conjunction with our investment in ISB over the past ten years, we have entered new markets that are not adjacent to our existing footprint. Losses generated by ISB as it continues its de novo growth have adversely impacted net income. In addition to the impact on net income, the geographic dispersion of these markets represents additional shareholder risk.

In addition to the capital requirements mandated by regulatory authorities, our ability to grow is limited by the amount of capital we generate. In recent years, we have focused on earnings retention and have used non-equity capital sources to support our growth. We have not traditionally issued capital stock to support balance sheet growth. Capital adequacy is therefore a significant risk factor.

To the extent that we are dependent on our banking subsidiaries' lending and deposit gathering functions to generate income, shareholders are also exposed to credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

## **Properties**

As of December 31, 2006, BancShares' subsidiary financial institutions operated branch offices at 396 locations in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. BancShares owns many of the buildings and leases other facilities from third parties. In early 2007, ISB announced plans to expand into four new markets: Dallas, Texas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Kansas City, Missouri; and Kansas City, Kansas.

Additional information relating to premises, equipment and lease commitments is set forth in Note E of BancShares' consolidated financial statements.

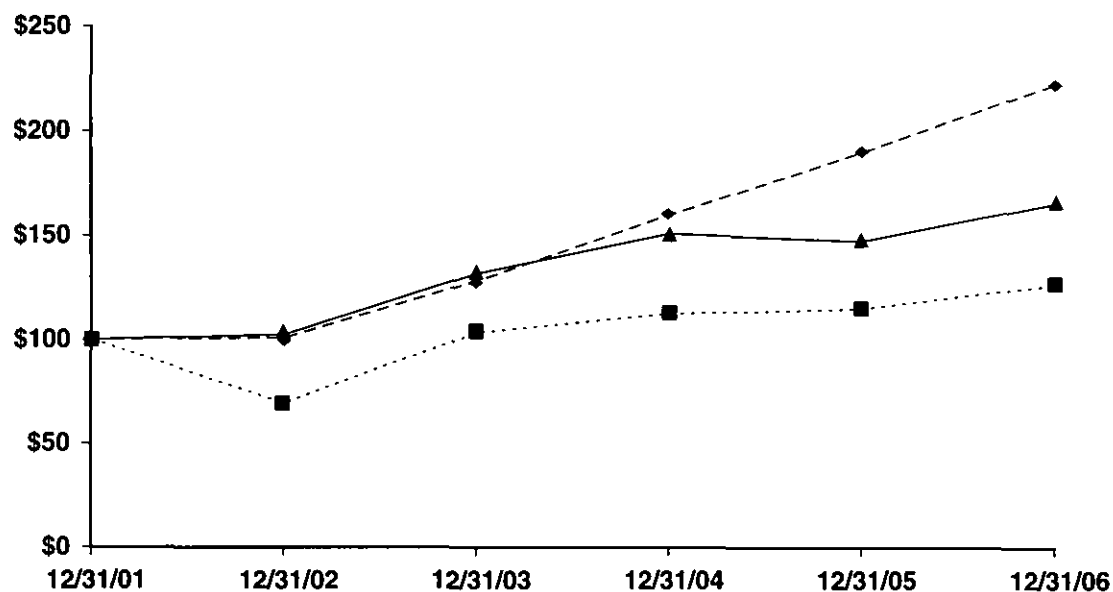
## **Market for Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

BancShares' Class A and Class B common stock is traded in the over-the-counter market, and the Class A common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol FCNCA. The Class B common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol FCNCB. As of December 31, 2006, there were 2,240 holders of record of the Class A common stock, and 412 holders of record of the Class B common stock.

The per share cash dividends declared by BancShares and the high and low sales prices for each quarterly period during 2006 and 2005 are set forth in Table 16 under the caption 'Per Share of Stock' of this report. A cash dividend of 27.5 cents per share was declared by the Board of Directors on January 22, 2007, payable April 2, 2007, to holders of record as of March 19, 2007. Payment of dividends is made at the discretion of the Board of Directors and is contingent upon satisfactory earnings as well as projected future capital needs. BancShares' principal source of liquidity for payment of shareholder dividends is the dividend it receives from FCB. FCB is subject to various requirements under federal and state banking laws that restrict the payment of dividends and its ability to lend to BancShares. Subject to the foregoing, it is currently management's expectation that comparable cash dividends will continue to be paid in the future.

During the fourth quarter of 2006, BancShares did not issue, sell or repurchase any Class A or Class B common stock.

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return (CTSR) of our Class A common stock during the previous five years with the CTSR over the same measurement period of the Nasdaq-U.S. index and the Nasdaq Banks index. Each trend line assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2001, and that dividends were reinvested for additional shares.



	<u>12-31-01</u>	<u>12-31-02</u>	<u>12-31-03</u>	<u>12-31-04</u>	<u>12-31-05</u>	<u>12-31-06</u>
◆ Class A Common.....	100	101	128	160	190	222
▲ Nasdaq-Banks Index.....	100	102	132	151	147	165
■ Nasdaq-US Index.....	100	69	103	112	115	126

### Controls and Procedures

BancShares' management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of BancShares' disclosure controls and procedures in accordance with Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). Based on their evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, BancShares' disclosure controls and procedures were effective in enabling it to record, process, summarize and report in a timely manner the information required to be disclosed in reports it files under the Exchange Act.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting is included on page 39 of this Report. The attestation report of BancShares' independent accountants regarding management's assessment of BancShares' internal control over financial reporting is included on page 40 of this Report.

No change in BancShares' internal control over financial reporting occurred during our fourth quarter of 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, BancShares' internal control over financial reporting.

### Available Information

BancShares does not have its own separate Internet website. However, FCB's Internet website ([www.firstcitizens.com](http://www.firstcitizens.com)) includes a hyperlink to the SEC's website where the public may obtain copies of BancShares' annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Interested parties may also directly access the SEC's Internet website that contains reports and other information that BancShares files electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's website is [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

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This discussion and related financial data should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related footnotes of First Citizens BancShares, Inc. (BancShares), presented on pages 38 through 69 of this report. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Although certain amounts for prior years have been reclassified to conform to statement presentations for 2006, the reclassifications have no effect on shareholders' equity or net income as previously reported.

### **OVERVIEW**

BancShares is a financial holding company headquartered in Raleigh, North Carolina that offers full-service banking through two wholly-owned banking subsidiaries, First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company (FCB), a North Carolina-chartered bank, and IronStone Bank (ISB), a federally-chartered thrift institution. FCB operates branches in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and West Virginia. ISB operates branches in Florida, Georgia, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon and Washington.

BancShares' earnings and cash flows are primarily derived from the commercial banking activities conducted by its banking subsidiaries. These activities include commercial and consumer lending, deposit and cash management products, cardholder, merchant, wealth management services as well as various other products and services incidental to commercial banking. FCB and ISB gather interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing deposits from retail and commercial customers. BancShares and its subsidiaries also secure funding through various non-deposit sources. We invest the liquidity generated from these funding sources in various types of interest-earning assets such as loans and leases, investment securities and overnight investments. We also invest in the bank premises, furniture and equipment used to conduct the subsidiaries' commercial banking business.

Various external factors influence customer demand for our loan and deposit products. In an effort to stimulate and control the rate of economic growth, monetary actions by the Federal Reserve are significant to the interest rate environment in which we operate. At any point in time, both the existing level and anticipated movement of interest rates have a profound impact on customer demand for our products and on our profitability. During 2006, the Federal Reserve increased the discount rate and the federal funds rate by 100 basis points, compared to increases totaling 200 basis points during 2005. As the nation's economy continued to expand, the Federal Reserve decisions to increase these major indices had a significant impact on demand for and pricing of loan, deposit and cash management products.

In addition to the interest rate environment, the general strength of the economy influences demand as well as the quality and collectibility of our loan portfolio. External economic indicators such as consumer bankruptcy rates and business debt service capacity closely follow trends in the economic cycle. Demand for our deposit and cash management products is highly dependent on interest rates and, to some extent, the volatility of alternative investment markets.

Although we are unable to control the external factors that influence our business, through the utilization of various liquidity, interest rate and credit risk management tools, we seek to minimize the potentially adverse risks of unforeseen and unfavorable economic trends and take advantage of favorable economic conditions when appropriate.

Financial institutions frequently focus their strategic and operating emphasis on maximizing profitability, and therefore measure their relative success by reference to profitability measures such as return on average assets or return on average shareholders' equity. BancShares' return on average assets and return on average equity have historically compared unfavorably to the returns of similar-sized financial holding companies. BancShares has placed primary emphasis upon asset quality, balance sheet liquidity and capital conservation, even when those priorities may be detrimental to short-term profitability.

Based on our organization's strengths, competitive position and strategic focus within the financial services industry, we believe opportunities for significant growth and expansion exist. We operate in diverse and growing geographic markets and believe that through focused strategic emphasis, competitive products and superior customer service, we can increase our business volumes and profitability. In recent years, we have concentrated our efforts on customers who own their own businesses, medical and other professionals and individuals who are financially active. We seek to increase fee income in areas such as merchant processing, working capital finance, insurance, cash management, wealth management

and private banking services. We also focus on opportunities to generate income by providing various processing services to other banks.

We attempt to mitigate certain of the risks that can endanger our profitability and growth prospects. While we are attentive to all areas of risk, economic risk is especially problematic due to the lack of control and the likelihood of a material impact on our financial results. Specific economic risks include recession, rapid movements in interest rates, changes in the yield curve and significant shifts in inflation expectations. Compared to our larger competitors, our relatively small asset size and limited capital resources create a level of economic risk that requires constant and focused management attention.

## PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

BancShares reported net income of \$126.5 million during 2006, compared to \$112.9 million in 2005 and \$74.8 million in 2004. Net income for 2006 represented a 12.1 percent increase when compared to 2005. Return on assets and shareholders' equity were 0.83 percent and 10.19 percent, respectively, for 2006 compared to 0.81 percent and 9.98 percent for 2005. Net income per share for 2006 totaled \$12.12, compared to \$10.82 and \$7.17 for 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Significant items contributing to the \$13.6 million increase in 2006 net income included improved levels of net interest and noninterest income and lower provision for credit losses, partially offset by higher noninterest expense. The \$38.0 million increase in net income in 2005 when compared to 2004 was the primary result of higher net interest income and noninterest income, partially offset by higher noninterest expense and income tax expense.

Average interest-earning assets increased \$1.12 billion for 2006, including a \$596.7 million increase in average loans and leases and a \$495.2 million increase in investment securities. Much of the loan growth was focused in the commercial and industrial and commercial mortgage loan portfolios. Growth in average interest-earning assets was funded primarily through a \$1.15 billion increase in average interest-bearing liabilities. Average interest-bearing deposits increased \$669.8 million while short-term borrowings increased \$382.3 million. The majority of the deposit increase came in time deposits. The net yield on interest-earning assets for 2006 equaled 3.48 percent, down 12 basis points from 2005 due to the adverse impact of a prolonged flat yield curve.

Net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans and leases equaled 0.18 percent for 2006, down from 0.28 percent for 2005. Nonperforming assets equaled 0.20 percent of total loans and leases and other real estate as of December 31, 2006, down from 0.27 percent as of December 31, 2005.

Noninterest income totaled \$279.3 million during 2006. Healthy increases were noted in cardholder and merchant services income, commission-based income and fees from processing services. Deposit service charges declined \$4.8 million, or 6.2 percent.

Noninterest expenses increased \$34.2 million or 6.8 percent compared with 2005 primarily due to increases in personnel costs and occupancy expenses. Continued expansion of our branch network caused a substantial amount of the increase.

Table 1

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND SELECTED AVERAGE BALANCES AND RATIOS

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(thousands, except share data and ratios)				
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS					
Interest income .....	\$ 825,252	\$ 665,934	\$ 521,117	\$ 510,477	\$ 596,169
Interest expense .....	353,737	218,151	133,826	148,537	214,018
Net interest income .....	471,515	447,783	387,291	361,940	382,151
Provision for credit losses .....	20,906	33,109	34,473	24,187	26,550
Net interest income after provision for credit losses .....	450,609	414,674	352,818	337,753	355,601
Noninterest income .....	279,344	263,779	251,271	244,176	220,475
Noninterest expense .....	534,007	499,783	479,894	465,328	432,533
Income before income taxes .....	195,946	178,670	124,195	116,601	143,543
Income taxes .....	69,455	65,808	49,352	41,414	50,787
Net income .....	\$ 126,491	\$ 112,862	\$ 74,843	\$ 75,187	\$ 92,756
Net interest income, taxable equivalent .....	\$ 473,316	\$ 449,256	\$ 388,556	\$ 362,991	\$ 383,494
SELECTED AVERAGE BALANCES					
Total assets .....	\$15,240,327	\$13,905,260	\$12,856,102	\$12,245,840	\$11,843,239
Investment securities .....	3,028,384	2,533,161	2,157,367	2,585,376	2,610,622
Loans and leases .....	9,961,032	9,364,327	8,892,317	7,886,948	7,379,607
Interest-earning assets .....	13,608,663	12,492,955	11,483,694	10,932,853	10,553,574
Deposits .....	12,452,955	11,714,569	10,961,380	10,433,781	10,007,398
Interest-bearing liabilities .....	11,262,423	10,113,999	9,327,436	9,163,960	9,129,168
Long-term obligations .....	450,272	353,885	287,333	255,379	263,291
Shareholders' equity .....	\$ 1,241,254	\$ 1,131,066	\$ 1,053,860	\$ 996,578	\$ 924,877
Shares outstanding .....	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,435,247	10,452,523	10,478,843
SELECTED PERIOD-END BALANCES					
Total assets .....	\$15,729,697	\$14,639,392	\$13,265,711	\$12,566,961	\$12,237,534
Investment securities .....	3,221,048	2,929,516	2,125,524	2,469,447	2,539,236
Loans and leases .....	10,239,551	9,642,994	9,354,387	8,326,598	7,620,263
Interest-earning assets .....	13,809,196	13,053,522	11,863,654	11,090,450	10,783,069
Deposits .....	12,743,324	12,173,858	11,350,798	10,711,332	10,439,620
Interest-bearing liabilities .....	11,612,372	10,745,696	9,641,368	9,251,903	9,298,080
Long-term obligations .....	401,198	408,987	285,943	289,277	253,409
Shareholders' equity .....	\$ 1,310,819	\$ 1,181,059	\$ 1,086,310	\$ 1,029,305	\$ 967,291
Shares outstanding .....	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,436,345	10,473,294
PROFITABILITY RATIOS (averages)					
Rate of return on:					
Total assets .....	0.83%	0.81%	0.58%	0.61%	0.78%
Shareholders' equity .....	10.19	9.98	7.10	7.54	10.03
Dividend payout ratio .....	9.08	10.17	15.34	15.30	11.30
LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RATIOS (averages)					
Loans and leases to deposits .....	79.99%	79.94%	81.12%	75.59%	73.74%
Shareholders' equity to total assets .....	8.14	8.13	8.20	8.14	7.81
Time certificates of \$100,000 or more to total deposits .....	15.34	12.57	11.05	10.33	10.87
PER SHARE OF STOCK					
Net income .....	\$ 12.12	\$ 10.82	\$ 7.17	\$ 7.19	\$ 8.85
Cash dividends .....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00
Market price at December 31 (Class A) .....	202.64	174.42	148.25	120.50	96.60
Book value at December 31 .....	125.62	113.19	104.11	98.63	92.36
Tangible book value at December 31 .....	115.02	102.35	93.12	87.56	81.73



Table 2 details acquisitions and divestitures during 2006, 2005 and 2004. All of the acquisitions were accounted for as purchases, with the results of operations included with BancShares' consolidated financial statements since the respective acquisition date. There were no material purchase transactions during the three-year period presented.

**Table 2**  
**ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES**

Year	Transaction	Total Loans	Total Deposits
		(thousands)	
2006	Sale of one branch by First Citizens Bank .....	\$ (36)	\$(20,553)
2005	Securitization and sale of revolving mortgage loans .....	(256,232)	—
2005	Purchase of one branch by First Citizens Bank .....	11	20,957
2004	Purchase of one branch by First Citizens Bank .....	2,288	11,565
2004	Sale of one branch by IronStone Bank .....	—	(12,156)

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of our audited financial statements and the information included in management's discussion and analysis is governed by policies that are based on accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and general practices within the banking industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. The financial condition, results of operations and disclosures can be affected by these estimates and assumptions, which are integral to understanding BancShares' financial statements. Critical accounting policies are those policies that are most important to the determination of our financial condition and results of operations, and require that management make estimates that are subjective or complex. Those accounting policies considered by Management to be critical accounting policies are described below.

BancShares periodically evaluates its estimates, including those related to the allowance for credit losses, pension plan assumptions and income taxes. While we base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or outcomes.

*Allowance for credit losses.* The allowance for credit losses, which consists of the allowance for loan and lease losses and the reserve for unfunded commitments, reflects the estimated losses that will result from the inability of our customers to make required payments. The allowance for credit losses results from management's evaluation of the risk characteristics of the loan and lease portfolio under current economic conditions and considers such factors as the financial condition of the borrower, fair market value of collateral and other items that, in our opinion, deserve current recognition in estimating possible loan and lease losses. Our evaluation process is based on historical evidence and current trends among delinquencies, defaults and nonperforming assets.

Management considers the established allowance adequate to absorb losses that relate to loans and leases as well as unfunded loan commitments outstanding at December 31, 2006, although future additions may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions and other factors. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for credit losses. These agencies may require the recognition of additions to the allowance based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of their examination. If the financial condition of our borrowers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, our estimates would be updated, and additions to the allowance may be required.

*Pension plan assumptions.* BancShares offers a defined benefit pension plan to qualifying employees. The calculation of the obligation, future plan asset value and related pension expense under the pension plan requires the use of actuarial valuation methods and assumptions. The valuations and assumptions used to determine the future value of pension plan assets and liabilities are subject to management judgment and may differ significantly depending upon the

assumption used. The discount rate assumption used to determine the present value of the benefits to be paid under the pension plan reflects the interest rate that could be obtained by a suitable investment used to fund the obligation. The assumed discount rate equaled 5.75 percent at December 31, 2006, compared to 5.50 percent at December 31, 2005 and 5.75 percent at December 31, 2004. Assuming other variables remain unchanged, a reduction in the assumed discount rate would cause an increase in obligations, thereby resulting in higher employee benefits expense. Conversely, an increase in the assumed discount rate would reduce the calculated benefit obligations, which would result in reduced expense.

We also select an expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets that is used to calculate the value of plan assets over time. We consider such factors as the actual return earned on plan assets, historical returns on the various asset classes in the plan assets and projections of future returns on various asset classes. Based on these factors, we estimated the expected long-term return on plan assets to be 8.50 percent for 2006, 2005 and 2004. Assuming other variables remain unchanged, an increase in the long-term rate of return on plan assets reduces pension expense.

The assumed rate of future compensation increases is reviewed annually based on actual experience and future salary expectations. The compensation increase assumption was 4.25 percent during 2006 and 2005 compared to 4.75 percent during 2004. Assuming other variables remain unchanged, a reduction in the rate of future compensation increases results in lower pension expense.

*Income Taxes.* Management estimates income tax expense using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement amount of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. In estimating the liabilities and related expense related to income taxes, Management assesses the relative merits and risks of various tax positions considering statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance. Because of the complexity of tax laws and regulations, interpretation is difficult and subject to differing judgments.

Changes in the estimate of income tax liabilities occur periodically due to changes in actual or estimated future tax rates and projections of taxable income, interpretations of tax laws, the status of examinations being conducted by various taxing authorities and the impact of newly enacted legislation or guidance as well as income tax accounting pronouncements.

## **INTEREST-EARNING ASSETS**

Interest-earning assets include loans and leases, investment securities and overnight investments, all of which reflect varying interest rates based on the risk level and repricing characteristics of the underlying asset. Riskier investments typically carry a higher interest rate, but expose the investor to potentially higher levels of default. We have historically focused on maintaining high asset quality, which results in a loan portfolio subjected to strenuous underwriting and monitoring procedures. That focus on asset quality also influences our investment securities portfolio. At December 31, 2006, United States Treasury and government agency securities represented 97.6 percent of our investment securities portfolio. Overnight investments are selectively made with other financial institutions that are within our risk tolerance.

Changes in our interest-earning assets reflect the impact of liquidity generated by deposits and cash management products. Ultimately, the size of the investment securities portfolio changes based on trends noted among loans, deposits and short-term borrowings. When demand for deposit and cash management products exceeds loan demand, we invest excess funds in the securities portfolio. Conversely, when loan demand exceeds growth in deposits and short-term borrowings generated by cash management products, we use proceeds from maturing securities to fund loan demand.

Interest-earning assets averaged \$13.61 billion during 2006, an increase of \$1.12 billion or 8.9 percent over 2005 levels, compared to a \$1.01 billion or 8.8 percent increase in 2005 over 2004 levels. The increase among interest-earning assets during 2006 and 2005 resulted from growth in loans, leases and investment securities.

*Loans and leases.* As of December 31, 2006, loans and leases outstanding were \$10.24 billion, a 6.2 percent increase over the December 31, 2005 balance of \$9.64 billion. The \$596.6 million increase in loans and leases during 2006 resulted from growth among commercial and industrial loans and commercial mortgage loans. FCB loans and leases increased \$406.6 million or 5.1 percent, while ISB loans and leases increased \$190.0 million or 11.3 percent during 2006. Loan growth during 2005 was affected by FCB's securitization and sale of \$256.2 million of revolving mortgage loans. Including the impact of the securitization and sale, FCB loans and leases declined \$17.2 million or 0.2 percent during 2005. ISB loans and leases increased \$305.8 million or 22.3 percent during 2005. Loan balances for the last five years are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3**  
**LOANS AND LEASES**

	December 31				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(thousands)				
Real estate:					
Construction and land development .....	\$ 783,680	\$ 766,945	\$ 588,092	\$ 509,578	\$ 433,123
Commercial mortgage .....	3,725,752	3,518,563	3,279,729	2,654,414	2,366,149
Residential mortgage .....	1,025,235	1,016,677	979,663	929,096	1,077,937
Revolving mortgage .....	1,326,403	1,368,729	1,714,032	1,598,603	1,335,024
Other mortgage .....	165,223	172,712	171,700	173,489	166,023
Total real estate loans .....	7,026,293	6,843,626	6,733,216	5,865,180	5,378,256
Commercial and industrial .....	1,493,326	1,193,349	969,729	929,039	925,775
Consumer .....	1,360,524	1,318,971	1,397,820	1,303,718	1,154,280
Lease financing .....	294,366	233,499	192,164	160,390	141,372
Other .....	65,042	53,549	61,458	68,271	20,580
Total loans and leases .....	10,239,551	9,642,994	9,354,387	8,326,598	7,620,263
Less allowance for loan and lease losses .....	132,004	128,847	123,861	112,304	106,888
Net loans and leases .....	<u>\$10,107,547</u>	<u>\$9,514,147</u>	<u>\$9,230,526</u>	<u>\$8,214,294</u>	<u>\$7,513,375</u>

All information presented in this table relates to domestic loans and leases. There were no foreign loans or leases in any period.

Loans secured by real estate totaled \$7.03 billion at December 31, 2006, compared to \$6.84 billion at December 31, 2005 and \$6.73 billion at December 31, 2004. Loans secured by commercial mortgages totaled \$3.73 billion at December 31, 2006, a \$207.2 million or 5.9 percent increase from December 31, 2005. Although we continued to see growth in commercial mortgage lending during 2006, the rate of growth slowed from 2005 and 2004, when we achieved growth rates of 7.3 percent and 23.6 percent, respectively. The sustained growth reflects the continued focus on small business customers targeted by our banking subsidiaries. As a percentage of total loans and leases, loans secured by commercial mortgages represent 36.4 percent at December 31, 2006, compared to 36.5 percent and 35.1 percent at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. A large percentage of our commercial mortgage portfolio is secured by owner-occupied facilities, rather than investment property. These loans are underwritten based primarily upon the cash flow from the operation of the business rather than the value of the real estate collateral.

At December 31, revolving loans secured by real estate totaled \$1.33 billion in 2006, \$1.37 billion in 2005, and \$1.71 billion in 2004, respectively. The \$42.3 million or 3.1 percent reduction in 2006 reflects a continuing migration by customers to fixed-rate lending alternatives. This trend results from rising short-term rates, which have caused the rates on variable rate revolving mortgage products to increase compared to generally stable rates on longer-term fixed-rate products. The \$345.3 million or 20.1 percent reduction in 2005 resulted from the securitization and sale of \$256.2 million of revolving mortgage loans and increased customer preference for fixed-rate loans. At December 31, 2006, revolving mortgage loans represented 13.0 percent of loans and leases, compared to 14.2 percent and 18.3 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

Commercial and industrial loans were \$1.49 billion at December 31, 2006, compared to \$1.19 billion at December 31, 2005 and \$969.7 million at December 31, 2004. Commercial and industrial loans realized growth of \$300.0 million or 25.1 percent during 2006 after an increase of \$223.6 million or 23.1 percent between 2004 and 2005. Growth among these loans in 2006 results from continuing focus on business owners and medical professionals and new opportunities arising from our geographic expansion. Commercial and industrial loans represented 14.6 percent, 12.4 percent and 10.4 percent of loans and leases, respectively, as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Consumer loans totaled \$1.36 billion at December 31, 2006, an increase of \$41.6 million or 3.2 percent during 2006. During 2005, consumer loans decreased \$78.8 million or 5.6 percent. At December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, consumer loans represented 13.3 percent, 13.7 percent and 14.9 percent of the total portfolio, respectively.

We anticipate continued growth in commercial mortgage and commercial and industrial loans in 2007. Our growth and expansion into new markets and stability in general economic conditions will likely translate into modestly higher levels of loan and lease demand among our business customers. All growth projections are subject to change as a result of further economic deterioration or improvement and other external factors.

**Table 4**  
**INVESTMENT SECURITIES**

December 31								
2006				2005		2004		
Cost	Fair Value	Average Maturity (Yrs./Mos.)	Taxable Equivalent Yield	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	
(thousands, except maturity and yield information)								
Investment securities available for sale:								
U. S. Government:								
Within one year	\$1,514,194	\$1,503,970	0/5	3.66%	\$1,159,556	\$1,140,602	\$ 927,250	\$ 916,427
One to five years	1,367,029	1,363,571	1/8	4.84	1,055,472	1,044,913	253,120	250,317
Five to ten years	6,337	6,095	6/7	4.88	115	109	159	156
Over ten years	53,250	52,054	27/2	5.34	29,721	29,097	21,300	21,166
Total	2,940,810	2,925,690	1/6	4.24	2,244,864	2,214,721	1,201,829	1,188,066
State, county and municipal:								
Within one year	875	873	0/5	2.96	954	947	838	835
One to five years	2,734	2,696	2/9	3.99	3,013	2,977	4,059	4,065
Five to ten years	470	477	6/2	4.92	1,115	1,110	1,301	1,305
Over ten years	211	211	24/7	3.46	145	145	145	145
Total	4,290	4,257	3/8	3.85	5,227	5,179	6,343	6,350
Other:								
Within one year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One to five years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five to ten years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over ten years	10,173	10,240	11/4	11.08	11,902	11,902	—	—
Total	10,173	10,240	11/4	11.08	11,902	11,902	—	—
Equity securities	35,171	61,703	—	—	34,409	61,218	32,447	53,629
Total investment securities available for sale	2,990,444	3,001,890	—	—	2,296,402	2,293,020	1,240,619	1,248,045
Investment securities held to maturity:								
U. S. Government:								
Within one year	210,232	209,296	0/4	3.67	416,172	413,289	511,421	509,932
One to five years	3	3	3/2	8.00	209,207	207,234	351,264	349,425
Five to ten years	46	46	9/5	6.76	—	—	21	22
Over ten years	7,049	7,031	11/4	5.60	9,294	9,385	12,790	13,255
Total	217,330	216,376	0/8	3.73	634,673	629,908	875,496	872,634
State, county and municipal:								
Within one year	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	168
One to five years	148	154	2/4	5.88	147	155	146	155
Five to ten years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over ten years	1,430	1,553	11/4	6.02	1,426	1,563	1,422	1,572
Total	1,578	1,707	10/6	6.01	1,573	1,718	1,733	1,895
Other:								
Within one year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One to five years	250	250	1/7	3.25	250	250	250	250
Five to ten years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	250	250	1/7	3.25	250	250	250	250
Total investment securities held to maturity	219,158	218,333	0/9	3.75	636,496	631,876	877,479	874,779
Total investment securities	\$3,209,602	\$3,220,223	—	—	\$2,932,898	\$2,924,896	\$2,118,098	\$2,122,824

The average maturity assumes callable securities mature on their earliest call date; yields are based on amortized cost; yields related to securities that are exempt from federal and/or state income taxes are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming statutory rates of 35% for federal income taxes and 6.90% for state income taxes for all periods.

*Investment Securities.* At December 31, 2006, and 2005, the investment securities portfolio totaled \$3.22 billion and \$2.93 billion, respectively. Investment securities available for sale at December 31, 2006 and 2005 totaled \$3.00 billion and \$2.29 billion, respectively, a \$708.9 million increase. Available-for-sale securities are reported at their aggregate fair value. The growth in investment securities available for sale during 2006 resulted from deposit and short-term borrowings growth that exceeded loan and lease demand, and the reinvestment of proceeds from maturing held-to-maturity securities into newly-purchased securities classified as available-for-sale. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are included as a component of shareholders' equity, net of deferred taxes.

Investment securities held to maturity totaled \$219.2 million and \$636.5 million, respectively, at December 31, 2006 and 2005. The \$417.3 million reduction in investment securities held to maturity during 2006 resulted from the continued migration of investments to the available-for-sale portfolio. Securities that are classified as held-to-maturity reflect BancShares' ability and positive intent to hold those investments until maturity.

Table 4 presents detailed information relating to the investment securities portfolio.

*Income on Interest-Earning Assets.* Interest income amounted to \$825.3 million during 2006, a \$159.3 million or 23.9 percent increase from 2005, compared to a \$144.8 million or 27.8 percent increase from 2004 to 2005. The increase in interest income during 2006 resulted from higher yields and higher average assets.

Table 5 analyzes interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 2006. To assess the impact of the tax-exempt status of income earned on certain loans, leases and municipal securities, Table 5 is prepared on a taxable-equivalent basis. The taxable-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets was 6.08 percent during 2006, a 74 basis point increase from the 5.34 percent reported in 2005. The taxable-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets was 4.55 percent in 2004.

The taxable-equivalent yield on the loan and lease portfolio increased from 6.11 percent in 2005 to 6.83 percent in 2006. The combination of the 72 basis point yield increase, and the \$596.7 million or 6.4 percent growth in average loans and leases contributed to an increase in loan interest income of \$107.6 million or 18.8 percent over 2005. This followed an increase of \$104.5 million or 22.4 percent in loan interest income in 2005 over 2004, the combined result of a \$472.0 million increase in average loans and leases and an 85 basis point loan yield increase. The higher yields during both 2006 and 2005 reflect the impact of Federal Reserve actions to increase market interest rates.

We believe that additional interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve are unlikely during 2007 and that the yield on interest-earning assets will increase marginally compared to the end of 2006. However, due to uncertainty about interest rates, we continue to encourage variable rate lending to allow interest-sensitive assets to reprice as interest rates increase, thereby reducing the interest rate risk imbedded in the balance sheet.

Interest income earned on the investment securities portfolio amounted to \$116.0 million, \$75.9 million and \$48.9 million during 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The taxable-equivalent yield on the investment securities portfolio was 3.83 percent, 3.00 percent and 2.27 percent, respectively, for 2006, 2005 and 2004. The \$40.1 million increase in investment interest income during 2006 reflected the 83 basis points increase in the taxable-equivalent yield and a \$495.2 million increase in average investment securities. The \$104.5 million increase in interest income earned on investment securities during 2005 resulted from a 73 basis point increase in the taxable-equivalent yield and a \$375.8 million increase in average investment securities.

**Table 5**  
**AVERAGE BALANCE SHEETS**

	2006			2005		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/ Rate
	(thousands, taxable equivalent)					
Assets						
Loans and leases	\$ 9,961,032	\$680,051	6.83%	\$ 9,364,327	\$572,129	6.11%
Investment securities:						
U. S. Government	2,949,201	112,461	3.81	2,463,545	73,472	2.98
State, county and municipal	6,174	334	5.41	7,238	374	5.17
Other	73,009	3,304	4.53	62,378	2,224	3.57
Total investment securities	3,028,384	116,099	3.83	2,533,161	76,070	3.00
Overnight investments	619,247	30,903	4.99	595,467	19,208	3.23
Total interest-earning assets	13,608,663	\$827,053	6.08%	12,492,955	\$667,407	5.34%
Cash and due from banks	757,428			654,821		
Premises and equipment	669,748			608,668		
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(131,077)			(127,968)		
Other assets	335,565			276,784		
Total assets	<u>\$15,240,327</u>			<u>\$13,905,260</u>		
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Checking With Interest	\$ 1,522,439	\$ 1,875	0.12%	\$ 1,570,010	\$ 1,923	0.12%
Savings	649,619	1,382	0.21	737,830	1,521	0.21
Money market accounts	2,691,292	79,522	2.95	2,643,330	50,171	1.90
Time deposits	4,967,591	197,399	3.97	4,209,996	123,016	2.92
Total interest-bearing deposits	9,830,941	280,178	2.85	9,161,166	176,631	1.93
Short-term borrowings	981,210	41,431	4.22	598,948	14,966	2.50
Long-term obligations	450,272	32,128	7.14	353,885	26,554	7.50
Total interest-bearing liabilities	11,262,423	\$353,737	3.14%	10,113,999	\$218,151	2.16%
Demand deposits	2,622,014			2,553,403		
Other liabilities	114,636			106,792		
Shareholders' equity	1,241,254			1,131,066		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$15,240,327</u>			<u>\$13,905,260</u>		
Interest rate spread			2.94%			3.18%
Net interest income and net yield on interest- earning assets		<u>\$473,316</u>	<u>3.48%</u>		<u>\$449,256</u>	<u>3.60%</u>

Loans and leases include nonaccrual accounts. Yields related to loans, leases and securities exempt from both federal and state income taxes, federal income taxes only, or state income taxes only, are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a statutory federal income tax rate of 35.0% and a state income tax rate of 6.9% for all periods.

**Table 5**  
**AVERAGE BALANCE SHEETS (continued)**

2004			2003			2002		
Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/ Rate
(thousands, taxable equivalent)								
\$8,892,317	\$467,429	5.26%	\$ 7,886,948	\$445,639	5.65%	\$ 7,379,607	\$491,770	6.66%
2,096,869	47,515	2.27	2,525,007	59,350	2.35	2,550,835	94,794	3.72
8,667	423	4.88	5,151	235	4.56	3,699	301	8.14
51,831	1,137	2.19	55,218	1,345	2.44	56,088	1,673	2.98
2,157,367	49,075	2.27	2,585,376	60,930	2.36	2,610,622	96,768	3.71
434,010	5,878	1.35	460,529	4,959	1.08	563,345	8,974	1.59
11,483,694	\$522,382	4.55%	10,932,853	\$511,528	4.68%	10,553,574	\$597,512	5.66%
679,955			667,979			669,770		
554,480			522,548			494,534		
(124,834)			(115,737)			(110,123)		
262,807			238,197			235,484		
<u>\$12,856,102</u>			<u>\$12,245,840</u>			<u>\$11,843,239</u>		
\$1,500,638	\$ 1,796	0.12%	\$ 1,379,479	\$ 1,923	0.14%	\$ 1,266,185	\$ 3,450	0.27%
743,629	1,492	0.20	690,705	2,151	0.31	642,764	3,435	0.53
2,571,468	21,594	0.84	2,563,589	22,208	0.87	2,305,486	35,743	1.55
3,778,048	83,557	2.21	3,811,476	98,507	2.58	4,121,474	145,278	3.52
8,593,783	108,439	1.26	8,445,249	124,789	1.48	8,335,909	187,906	2.25
446,320	3,611	0.81	463,332	2,795	0.60	529,968	4,528	0.85
287,333	21,776	7.58	255,379	20,953	8.21	263,291	21,584	8.20
9,327,436	\$133,826	1.43%	9,163,960	\$148,537	1.62%	9,129,168	\$214,018	2.34%
2,367,597			1,988,532			1,671,489		
107,209			96,770			117,705		
1,053,860			996,578			924,877		
<u>\$12,856,102</u>			<u>\$12,245,840</u>			<u>\$11,843,239</u>		
			3.12%			3.06%		
								3.32%
			<u>\$388,556</u>	<u>3.38%</u>	<u>\$362,991</u>	<u>3.32%</u>	<u>\$383,494</u>	<u>3.63%</u>

Interest earned on overnight investments was \$30.9 million during 2006, compared to \$19.2 million during 2005 and \$5.9 million during 2004. The \$11.7 million increase during 2006 resulted from a 176 basis point yield increase and the \$23.8 million increase in average overnight investments. During 2005, interest income earned from overnight investments increased \$13.3 million over 2004, the combined result of a 188 basis point yield increase and a \$161.5 million increase in average overnight investments.

## INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES

Interest-bearing liabilities include interest-bearing deposits as well as short-term borrowings and long-term obligations. Deposits are our primary funding source, although we also utilize non-deposit borrowings to stabilize our liquidity base and, in some cases, to fulfill commercial customer demand for cash management services. Certain of our long-term borrowings also currently qualify as capital under guidelines established by the Federal Reserve and other banking regulators.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, interest-bearing liabilities totaled \$11.61 billion and \$10.75 billion, respectively, an increase of \$866.7 million or 8.1 percent. The higher balances during 2006 result from increased levels of interest-bearing deposits and short-term borrowings. Interest-bearing liabilities averaged \$11.26 billion during 2006, an increase of \$1.15 billion or 11.4 percent over 2005 levels. During 2005, interest-bearing liabilities averaged \$10.11 billion, an increase of \$786.6 million or 8.4 percent over 2004.

*Deposits.* At December 31, 2006, deposits totaled \$12.74 billion, an increase of \$569.5 million or 4.7 percent from the \$12.17 billion in deposits recorded as of December 31, 2005. Total deposits averaged \$12.45 billion in 2006, an increase of \$738.4 million or 6.3 percent over 2005, with a significant portion of that growth attributable to time deposits. During 2005, total deposits averaged \$11.71 billion, an increase of \$753.2 million or 6.9 percent over 2004.

Interest-bearing deposits averaged \$9.83 billion during 2006, an increase of \$669.8 million or 7.3 percent. Average interest-bearing deposits were \$9.16 billion during 2005, an increase of \$567.4 million or 6.6 percent over 2004. In 2006, the increase in average deposits resulted from growth in average time deposits, which increased \$757.6 million or 18.0 percent. During 2005, average time deposits increased \$431.9 million or 11.4 percent.

**Table 6**  
**MATURITIES OF TIME DEPOSITS OF \$100,000 OR MORE**

	December 31, 2006
	(thousands)
Less than three months .....	\$ 637,428
Three to six months .....	507,002
Six to 12 months .....	403,947
More than 12 months .....	513,299
Total .....	<u>\$2,061,676</u>

Competition for deposit business in our primary market areas is extremely intense. While we have access to non-deposit borrowing sources, we prefer to fund loan and lease demand with traditional bank deposits. Therefore, generating consistently solid deposit growth is a critical challenge for us, particularly during periods of strong loan demand.

*Short-Term Borrowings.* At December 31, 2006, short-term borrowings totaled \$1.15 billion, compared to \$779.0 million one year earlier, a 47.7 percent increase. For the year ended December 31, 2006, short-term borrowings averaged \$981.2 million, compared to \$598.9 million during 2005 and \$446.3 million during 2004. The \$382.3 million or 63.8 percent increase in short-term borrowings during 2006 was the result of significant growth in our commercial master note and repurchase agreement products. Customer interest in these commercial cash management products improved significantly due to more attractive rates on these sweep products. We continue to have access to various short-term borrowings, including the purchase of federal funds, overnight repurchase obligations and credit lines with various correspondent banks. At December 31, 2006, we had immediate access of up to \$525.0 million on an unsecured basis and additional amounts under secured borrowing agreements with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. Table 7 provides additional information regarding short-term borrowed funds.



**Table 7**  
**SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS**

	2006		2005		2004	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
	(thousands)					
Master notes						
At December 31 .....	\$741,029	4.18%	\$520,585	3.19%	\$213,387	1.23%
Average during year .....	643,926	4.28	353,871	2.61	197,268	0.82
Maximum month-end balance during year .....	776,734	—	520,585	—	213,387	—
Repurchase agreements						
At December 31 .....	251,135	3.68	150,054	2.69	131,367	0.73
Average during year .....	213,730	3.47	143,813	1.71	141,959	0.41
Maximum month-end balance during year .....	272,807	—	165,758	—	145,884	—
Federal funds purchased						
At December 31 .....	66,066	5.04	36,620	3.80	36,933	2.10
Average during year .....	47,662	4.84	45,595	3.10	46,676	1.23
Maximum month-end balance during year .....	68,620	—	59,139	—	66,125	—
Other						
At December 31 .....	92,617	4.56	71,769	3.43	65,999	1.90
Average during year .....	75,892	5.45	55,669	3.32	60,417	1.39
Maximum month-end balance during year .....	169,305	—	72,351	—	74,171	—

*Long-Term Obligations.* At December 31, 2006 and 2005, long-term obligations totaled \$401.2 million and \$409.0 million, respectively, a decrease of \$7.8 million or 1.9 percent. During 2006, we issued \$118.6 million in junior subordinated debentures as part of a trust preferred offering at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.75 percent. We also redeemed an 8.40 percent 2001 trust preferred issue in the amount of \$103.1 million.

For 2006, long-term obligations includes \$273.2 million in junior subordinated debentures representing obligations to two equity method subsidiaries, FCB/NC Capital Trust I and FCB/NC Capital Trust III (the Capital Trusts). The Capital Trusts are the grantor trusts for \$265.0 million of trust preferred capital securities outstanding as of December 31, 2006. The proceeds from the trust preferred capital securities were used to purchase the junior subordinated debentures issued by BancShares. Under current regulatory standards, these trust preferred capital securities qualify as capital for BancShares. The \$150.0 million in trust preferred capital securities issued by FCB/NC Capital Trust I mature in 2028 and may be redeemed in whole or in part on or after March 1, 2008 at a premium that declines until 2018, when the redemption price equals the par value of the securities. The \$115.0 million in trust preferred capital securities issued by FCB/NC Capital Trust III mature in 2036 and may be redeemed at par in whole or in part on or after June 30, 2011.

As of December 31, 2005, long-term obligations include \$257.7 million in junior subordinated debentures representing obligations to FCB/NC Capital Trust I and FCB/NC Capital Trust II, related to \$250.0 million of trust preferred capital securities outstanding. The junior subordinated debenture and the related securities issued by FCB/NC Capital Trust II were redeemed during the fourth quarter of 2006.

*Expense of Interest-Bearing Liabilities.* Interest expense amounted to \$353.7 million in 2006, a \$135.6 million or 62.2 percent increase from 2005. This followed an \$84.3 million or 63.0 percent increase in interest expense during 2005 compared to 2004. For both 2006 and 2005, the increase in interest expense was the result of higher interest rates and increased levels of interest-bearing liabilities. The blended rate on total interest-bearing liabilities equaled 3.14 percent during 2006, compared to 2.16 percent in 2005 and 1.43 percent in 2004. The rate increases during 2006 and 2005 were the result of higher market interest rates due to intense competition among banks for interest-bearing deposits combined with adjustments to index rates established by the Federal Reserve.

The aggregate rate on interest-bearing deposits was 2.85 percent during 2006, compared to 1.93 percent during 2005 and 1.26 percent during 2004. Coupled with the impact of growth in interest-bearing deposits, the higher rates caused interest expense on interest-bearing deposits to reach \$280.2 million during 2006, a 58.6 percent increase from the \$176.6

million recorded during 2005. A similar increase was noted in 2005 as compared to 2004. During both 2006 and 2005, increased rates and higher balances of time deposits and money market deposits caused the growth in interest expense on interest-bearing deposits.

Interest expense on short-term borrowings increased \$26.5 million or 176.8 percent during 2006, the combined result of a 172 basis point rate increase and strong growth in balances, particularly among master note and repurchase obligations. During 2005, interest expense increased \$11.4 million over 2004, the result of higher interest rates and growth in average short-term borrowings.

The interest expense recognized on long-term obligations increased \$5.6 million during 2006 due to a \$96.4 million or 27.2 percent increase in the average amount outstanding. This increase resulted from issuance of \$125.0 million in subordinated notes during 2005 and the net impact of the issuance and redemption of junior subordinated debentures during 2006.

## **NET INTEREST INCOME**

Net interest income was \$471.5 million during 2006, a \$23.7 million or 5.3 percent increase over 2005. During 2005, net interest income equaled \$447.8 million, a \$60.5 million or 15.6 percent increase from 2004. For both 2006 and 2005, the impact of higher interest rates had a favorable impact on net interest income, as the rate-influenced growth in interest income exceeded the growth in interest expense for each period. The impact of balance sheet growth was also favorable in both periods, as interest income resulting from growth among interest-earning assets exceeded the interest expense that resulted from higher interest-bearing liabilities.

However, the net yield on interest-earning assets declined 12 basis points from 3.60 percent during 2005 to 3.48 percent during 2006. This reduction resulted from the unfavorable impact of the flat yield curve which persisted during the entire year and the shrinking net short-term asset sensitivity of our balance sheet. The net yield on interest-earning assets increased 22 basis points in 2005 compared to 2004 due to the favorable impact of rate changes among interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

Table 8 presents the annual changes in net interest income due to changes in volume and interest rates. Like Table 5, this table is presented on a taxable-equivalent basis to adjust for the tax-exempt status of income earned on certain loans, leases and municipal securities.

**Table 8**  
**CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED TAXABLE EQUIVALENT NET INTEREST INCOME**

	2006			2005		
	Change from previous year due to:			Change from previous year due to:		
	Volume	Yield/ Rate	Total Change	Volume	Yield/ Rate	Total Change
	(thousands)					
<b>Assets</b>						
Loans and leases	\$38,478	\$ 69,444	\$107,922	\$26,971	\$ 77,729	\$104,700
Investment securities:						
U. S. Government	16,507	22,482	38,989	9,696	16,261	25,957
State, county and municipal	(57)	17	(40)	(72)	23	(49)
Other	430	650	1,080	301	786	1,087
Total investment securities	16,880	23,149	40,029	9,925	17,070	26,995
Overnight investments	991	10,704	11,695	3,675	9,655	13,330
Total interest-earning assets	<u>\$56,349</u>	<u>\$103,297</u>	<u>\$159,646</u>	<u>\$40,571</u>	<u>\$104,454</u>	<u>\$145,025</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Checking With Interest	\$ (53)	\$ 5	\$ (48)	\$ 105	\$ 22	\$ 127
Savings	(163)	24	(139)	(29)	58	29
Money market accounts	1,253	28,098	29,351	961	27,616	28,577
Time deposits	26,149	48,234	74,383	11,090	28,369	39,459
Total interest-bearing deposits	27,186	76,361	103,547	12,127	56,065	68,192
Short-term borrowings	12,859	13,606	26,465	2,524	8,831	11,355
Long-term obligations	7,038	(1,464)	5,574	5,026	(248)	4,778
Total interest-bearing liabilities	<u>\$47,083</u>	<u>\$ 88,503</u>	<u>\$135,586</u>	<u>\$19,677</u>	<u>\$ 64,648</u>	<u>\$ 84,325</u>
Change in net interest income	<u>\$ 9,266</u>	<u>\$ 14,794</u>	<u>\$ 24,060</u>	<u>\$20,894</u>	<u>\$ 39,806</u>	<u>\$ 60,700</u>

Changes in income relating to certain loans, leases and investment securities are stated on a fully tax-equivalent basis at a rate that approximates BancShares' marginal tax rate. The taxable equivalent adjustment was \$1,801, \$1,473 and \$1,265 for the years 2006, 2005 and 2004 respectively. Table 5 provides detailed information on average balances, income/expense, yield/rate by category and the relevant income tax rates. The rate/volume variance is allocated equally between the changes in volume and rate.

## NONINTEREST INCOME

The growth of noninterest income is essential to our ability to sustain adequate levels of profitability. The primary sources of noninterest income are cardholder and merchant service income, service charges generated from deposit accounts, various types of commission-based income including sales of investments by our broker-dealer subsidiaries, fees from processing services for client banks and various types of revenues derived from wealth management services, including trust and asset management income. Total noninterest income was \$279.3 million during 2006, an increase of \$15.6 million or 5.9 percent from 2005. Noninterest income during 2005 was \$263.8 million, a \$12.5 million or 5.0 percent increase from 2004. Table 9 presents the major components of noninterest income for the past five years.

The increase in noninterest income during 2006 can be attributed to increases in cardholder and merchant services income, commission-based income, trust and asset management fees and fees from processing services. These increases were partially offset by reductions in service charges on deposit accounts. Cardholder and merchant services income amounted to \$86.1 million in 2006, compared to \$75.3 million in 2005 and \$64.1 million in 2004. The growth in 2006 represents a \$10.8 million or 14.3 percent increase, the result of higher credit card merchant discount and higher interchange fees for debit and credit card transactions. Although processing costs and other expenses for cardholder and merchant services similarly grew at a rapid pace, we continue to view this source of noninterest income as a key growth area.

Commission-based income increased \$6.5 million to \$32.5 million in 2006 from \$26.0 million in 2005. In 2004, commission-based income was \$24.6 million. The 24.8 percent increase in 2006 resulted from a \$4.3 million or 28.6 percent increase in broker-dealer commissions and a \$1.5 million or 40.4 percent increase in revenue generated by our working capital finance group, much of which relates to services offered in the medical market.

**Table 9**  
**NONINTEREST INCOME**

	Year ended December 31				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
			(thousands)		
Cardholder and merchant services .....	\$ 86,103	\$ 75,298	\$ 65,903	\$ 56,432	\$ 50,174
Service charges on deposit accounts .....	72,561	77,376	81,478	78,273	75,870
Commission-based income:					
Broker-dealer .....	19,436	15,119	14,719	15,387	14,000
Insurance .....	8,003	7,318	7,008	6,180	5,930
Working capital finance .....	5,063	3,606	2,896	2,380	2,037
Total commission-based income .....	32,502	26,043	24,623	23,947	21,967
Fees from processing services .....	29,631	25,598	23,888	20,590	18,929
Trust and asset management fees .....	21,586	18,588	16,913	15,005	14,897
Mortgage income .....	8,408	7,868	8,352	15,469	11,605
ATM income .....	6,803	7,843	8,416	7,894	8,418
Other service charges and fees .....	16,062	16,507	13,688	14,463	14,744
Securities (losses) gains .....	(659)	(492)	1,852	309	(1,081)
Gain on sale of branches .....	826	—	426	5,710	—
Other .....	5,521	9,150	5,732	6,084	4,952
Total .....	<u>\$279,344</u>	<u>\$263,779</u>	<u>\$251,271</u>	<u>\$244,176</u>	<u>\$220,475</u>

During 2006, fees from processing services totaled \$29.6 million, an increase of \$4.0 million or 15.8 percent over 2005. During 2005, BancShares recognized \$25.6 million in fees from processing services, an increase of \$1.7 million or 7.2 percent over the \$23.9 million recognized during 2004. Growth in the number of transactions and types of services provided to client banks and the addition of new clients created a favorable volume variance during 2006. In each year, a substantial portion of the income resulted from services provided to financial institutions controlled by related persons. During 2006, 2005 and 2004, fees from processing services provided to banks controlled by related persons totaled \$26.1 million, \$24.0 million, and \$23.0 million, respectively, while the fees generated by the largest individual institution totaled \$16.9 million, \$14.4 million and \$13.5 million, respectively. We continue to seek opportunities to provide processing services to unrelated persons.

During 2006, trust and asset management fees totaled \$21.6 million, compared to \$18.6 million during 2005 and \$16.9 million in 2004. Improvements in capital market conditions and our emphasis on expanding wealth management services have resulted in higher income.

Service charges on deposit accounts equaled \$72.6 million during 2006, compared to \$77.4 million in 2005 and \$81.5 million in 2004. The \$4.8 million or 6.2 percent decrease in service charge income during 2006 reflects the result of lower service charge and overdraft fees when compared to 2005. Personal service charge income decreased during 2006 due to the growth of low-cost and free checking accounts. Commercial service charge income declined due to the higher interest rates, which resulted in reduced service charges for commercial customers.

The securitization and sale of \$256.2 million in revolving mortgage loans generated a gain of \$2.9 million during 2005. This gain is included in other noninterest income. No such gain resulting from securitization activities was recorded in any other period.

We anticipate continued growth during 2006 among cardholder and merchant services income, processing services, trust and asset management fees and selected commission-based income sources. We anticipate continued reductions in deposit service charge income.

**Table 10**  
**NONINTEREST EXPENSE**

	Year ended December 31				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
			(thousands)		
Salaries and wages .....	\$231,386	\$215,504	\$207,088	\$199,703	\$186,756
Employee benefits .....	50,445	51,517	48,624	45,958	42,199
Equipment expense .....	52,490	50,291	50,125	50,436	45,406
Occupancy expense .....	52,153	46,912	43,997	42,430	38,316
Cardholder and merchant services expense .....	37,286	32,067	28,290	24,119	22,123
Telecommunication expense .....	9,844	9,873	10,461	11,455	10,753
Cardholder reward programs .....	9,228	5,878	5,763	5,458	5,604
Postage expense .....	8,926	8,045	8,639	8,826	8,242
Advertising expense .....	7,212	7,206	7,981	7,566	7,520
Legal expense .....	5,244	4,124	5,978	5,851	5,063
Consultant expense .....	2,254	3,362	2,980	3,747	2,543
Amortization of intangibles .....	2,318	2,453	2,360	2,583	2,803
Other .....	65,221	62,551	57,608	57,196	55,205
Total .....	<u>\$534,007</u>	<u>\$499,783</u>	<u>\$479,894</u>	<u>\$465,328</u>	<u>\$432,533</u>

## NONINTEREST EXPENSE

The primary components of noninterest expense are salaries and related employee benefit costs, equipment and software costs related to branch offices and technology, and occupancy costs related to branch offices and support facilities. Noninterest expense for 2006 amounted to \$534.0 million, a \$34.2 million or 6.8 percent increase over 2005. Noninterest expense in 2005 was \$499.8 million, a \$19.9 million or 4.1 percent increase over 2004. Table 10 presents the major components of noninterest expense for the past five years. For 2006 and 2005, \$6.2 million and \$12.9 million of the respective increases in total noninterest expense are attributable to the continued growth and expansion of ISB.

Salary expense was \$231.4 million during 2006, compared to \$215.5 million during 2005, an increase of \$15.9 million or 7.4 percent, following an \$8.4 million or 4.1 percent increase in 2005 over 2004. The increase in 2006 is attributable to higher incentive-based compensation, which increased \$4.2 million or 29.3 percent, incremental staff costs for new branch offices and merit increases. ISB's salary costs increased by \$2.8 million or 10.6 percent in 2006, primarily related to additional staff for expansion and growth in new markets. Our continued focus on branch expansion and wealth management activities will result in incremental salary costs in 2007.

Employee benefits expense equaled \$50.4 million during 2006, a decrease of \$1.1 million or 2.1 percent from 2005 due to the favorable impact of reduced pension costs in 2006 and the \$1.8 million cost recorded in 2005 related to an accrual for executive post-employment benefits available for separation from service at specified ages. Pension expense decreased \$2.4 million or 17.7 percent due to the benefit of substantial cash infusions into the plan over the last three years and strong investment returns on plan assets. However, health and disability expense increased \$2.6 million or 17.3 percent in 2006 when compared to 2005 due to higher claims cost.

Equipment expense for 2006 was \$52.5 million for 2006 and \$50.3 million in 2005. The \$2.2 million increase during 2006 resulted primarily from higher costs for depreciation expense and maintenance costs for equipment and software.

BancShares recorded occupancy expense of \$52.2 million during 2006, an increase of \$5.2 million or 11.2 percent during 2006. Occupancy expense during 2005 was \$46.9 million, an increase of \$2.9 million or 6.6 percent over 2004. The increase in occupancy expense in each period resulted from higher depreciation expense attributable to newly constructed branches. The growth during 2006 also reflected the impact of increased depreciation and operating expenses recognized for our corporate headquarters building. ISB's occupancy expense increased \$1.6 million or 14.4 percent during 2006.

Expenses related to cardholder and merchant processing amounted to \$37.3 million in 2006 and \$32.1 million in 2005. This increase of \$5.2 million or 16.3 percent is primarily due to growth in credit and debit card transactions and

higher levels of merchant volume. In 2005, card processing expense increased \$3.8 million or 13.4 percent from 2004, likewise due to volume increases. We anticipate this volume-based expense will continue to increase during 2007.

Cardholder reward program expense surged \$3.4 million or 57.0 percent during 2006 due to the introduction of expanded reward programs for cardholders to augment an existing air travel reward program.

Courier services increased \$1.5 million or 30.5 percent during 2006, due to costs related to additional client banks and higher fuel costs. As a result a recent renegotiation of our courier contract, we anticipate this cost will stabilize during 2007. Postage costs increased \$881,000 or 11.0 percent during 2006 due to increased mail volume and higher postage rates. Legal expense increased \$1.1 million or 27.2 percent primarily due to collection efforts on nonaccrual loans and defense costs related to various litigation matters in which we have been named as a defendant.

## **INCOME TAXES**

During 2006, BancShares recorded total income tax expense of \$69.5 million, compared to \$65.8 million during 2005 and \$49.4 million in 2004. BancShares' effective tax rate was 35.4 percent in 2006, 36.8 in 2005 and 39.7 percent in 2004. The lower effective tax rate during 2006 resulted from the benefit of credits earned for low-income housing investments and changes to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance and blended state tax rates. The \$1.0 million reduction in the deferred tax asset valuation allowance during 2006 related to the taxable income generated by ISB.

During 2004, in conjunction with our ongoing review of the adequacy of our income tax obligations, we identified unallocated income tax liabilities that were no longer needed and were therefore reversed. Also during 2004, the North Carolina Department of Revenue conducted an examination of BancShares' North Carolina tax returns for 2000, 2001 and 2002. Including interest and net of federal benefit, the net additional amount of tax expense recorded for these items amounted to \$2.7 million.

## **SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Management regularly monitors the capital levels and capital ratios for BancShares and the subsidiary banks to ensure they are adequate to exceed the minimum capital requirements imposed by their respective regulatory authorities, and to ensure that the subsidiary banks' capital is appropriate given each bank's growth projections and risk profile. Failure to meet certain capital requirements may result in actions by regulatory agencies that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Table 11 provides information on capital adequacy for BancShares, FCB and ISB as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

**Table 11**  
**ANALYSIS OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY**

	December 31			Regulatory Minimum
	2006	2005	2004	
	(dollars in thousands)			
<i>First Citizens BancShares, Inc.</i>				
Tier 1 capital	\$ 1,456,947	\$ 1,320,152	\$ 1,217,149	
Tier 2 capital	275,079	267,989	134,386	
Total capital	<u>\$ 1,732,026</u>	<u>\$ 1,588,141</u>	<u>\$ 1,351,535</u>	
Risk-adjusted assets	\$11,266,342	\$10,510,254	\$10,023,469	
Risk-based capital ratios				
Tier 1 capital	12.93%	12.56%	12.14%	4.00%
Total capital	15.37%	15.11%	13.48%	8.00%
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.39%	9.17%	9.26%	3.00%
<i>First-Citizens Bank &amp; Trust Company</i>				
Tier 1 capital	\$ 1,104,132	\$ 998,152	\$ 900,183	
Tier 2 capital	240,070	234,311	107,467	
Total capital	<u>\$ 1,344,202</u>	<u>\$ 1,232,463</u>	<u>\$ 1,007,650</u>	
Risk-adjusted assets	\$ 9,238,512	\$ 8,739,531	\$ 8,590,360	
Average total assets	13,250,610	12,523,144	11,622,295	
Risk-based capital ratios				
Tier 1 capital	11.95%	11.42%	10.48%	4.00%
Total capital	14.55%	14.10%	11.73%	8.00%
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.33%	7.97%	7.75%	3.00%
<i>IronStone Bank</i>				
Tier 1 capital	\$ 245,402	\$ 215,263	\$ 199,577	
Tier 2 capital	23,576	21,101	16,397	
Total capital	<u>\$ 268,978</u>	<u>\$ 236,364</u>	<u>\$ 215,974</u>	
Risk-adjusted assets	\$ 1,953,178	\$ 1,821,048	\$ 1,441,487	
Adjusted total assets	2,130,770	1,849,828	1,495,250	
Risk-based capital ratios				
Tier 1 capital	12.56%	11.82%	13.85%	4.00%
Total capital	13.77%	12.98%	14.98%	8.00%
Tangible equity ratio	11.52%	11.64%	13.35%	3.00%

BancShares continues to exceed minimum capital standards and the banking subsidiaries remain well-capitalized. The continued de novo growth of ISB has required BancShares to infuse significant amounts of capital into ISB to support its rapidly expanding balance sheet. Infusions totaled \$30.0 million in 2006, \$20 million in 2005, and \$30.0 million in 2004. Since ISB was formed in 1997, BancShares has provided \$280.0 million in capital. BancShares' prospective capacity to provide capital to support the future growth and expansion of ISB is highly dependent upon FCB's ability to return capital through dividends to BancShares.

Dividends from FCB to BancShares provide the source for capital infusions into ISB to fund its continuing growth and expansion. These dividends also fund BancShares' payment of shareholder dividends and interest payments on its long-term obligations. During 2006, FCB declared dividends to BancShares in the amount of \$40.0 million, compared to \$32.2 million in 2005 and \$50.2 million in 2004.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

In the normal course of business, BancShares is exposed to various risks. To manage the major risks that are inherent in the operation of a financial holding company and to provide reasonable assurance that our long-term business objectives will be attained, various policies and risk management processes identify, monitor and manage risk within acceptable tolerances. Management continually refines and enhances its risk management policies and procedures to maintain effective risk management.

The most prominent risk exposures are credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. Credit risk is the risk of not collecting the amount of a loan or investment when it is contractually due. Interest rate risk is the potential reduction of net interest income as a result of changes in market interest rates. Liquidity risk is the possible inability to fund obligations to depositors, creditors, investors or borrowers.

*Credit Risk.* The maintenance of excellent asset quality is one of our key performance measures. BancShares manages and monitors extensions of credit and the quality of the loan and lease portfolio through rigorous initial underwriting processes and periodic ongoing reviews. Underwriting standards reflect credit policies and procedures, and much of the credit decision process is centralized. We maintain a credit review function that conducts independent risk reviews and analyses for the purpose of ensuring compliance with credit policies and to monitor asset quality trends. The independent risk reviews include portfolio analysis by geographic location and horizontal reviews across industry sectors within the banking subsidiaries. BancShares strives to identify potential credit problems as early as possible, to take charge-offs or write-downs as appropriate and to maintain adequate allowances for credit losses that are inherent in the loan and lease portfolio.

We maintain a well-diversified loan and lease portfolio, and seek to avoid the risk associated with large concentrations within specific geographic areas or industries. The recent expansion of our branch network has allowed us to mitigate our historic exposure to geographic risk concentration in North Carolina and Virginia.

In recent years, we have aggressively sought opportunities to provide financial services to businesses associated with and professionals within the medical community. Due to strong loan growth within this industry, our loans to borrowers in medical, dental or related fields totaled \$1.26 billion as of December 31, 2006, which represents 12.4 percent of total loans and leases outstanding, compared to \$1.32 billion or 13.7 percent of loans and leases at December 31, 2005. Except for this single concentration, no other industry represented more than 10 percent of total loans and leases outstanding at December 31, 2006.

In addition to geographic and industry concentrations, we monitor our loan and lease portfolio for other risk characteristics. Among the key indicators of credit risk are loan-to-value ratios, which measure a lender's exposure as compared to the value of the underlying collateral. Regulatory agencies have established guidelines that define high loan-to-value loans as those real estate loans that exceed 65 percent to 85 percent of the collateral value depending upon the type of collateral. At December 31, 2006, we had \$1.08 billion or 10.6 percent of loans and leases that exceeded the loan-to-value ratios recommended by the guidelines. At December 31, 2005, loan-to-value exceptions totaled \$1.08 billion or 11.2 percent of loans and leases. While we continuously strive to limit our high loan-to-value loans, we believe that the inherent risk within these loans is lessened by mitigating factors, such as our strict underwriting criteria and the high rate of owner-occupied properties.



**Table 12**  
**NONPERFORMING ASSETS**

	December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(thousands, except ratios)				
Nonaccrual loans and leases .....	\$ 14,882	\$ 18,969	\$ 14,266	\$ 18,190	\$ 15,521
Other real estate .....	6,028	6,753	9,020	5,949	7,330
Total nonperforming assets .....	<u>\$ 20,910</u>	<u>\$ 25,722</u>	<u>\$ 23,286</u>	<u>\$ 24,139</u>	<u>\$ 22,851</u>
Accruing loans and leases 90 days or more past due ..	\$ 5,185	\$ 9,180	\$ 12,192	\$ 11,492	\$ 9,566
Loans and leases at December 31 .....	\$10,239,551	\$9,642,994	\$9,354,387	\$8,326,598	\$7,620,263
Ratio of nonperforming assets to total loans and leases plus other real estate .....	<u>0.20%</u>	<u>0.27%</u>	<u>0.25%</u>	<u>0.29%</u>	<u>0.30%</u>
Interest income that would have been earned on nonperforming loans and leases had they been performing .....	\$ 1,271	\$ 551	\$ 773	\$ 1,182	\$ 1,190
Interest income earned on nonperforming loans and leases .....	<u>226</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>753</u>

There were no foreign loans or leases outstanding in any period.

Nonperforming assets include nonaccrual loans and leases and other real estate. With the exception of certain residential mortgage loans, the accrual of interest on loans and leases is discontinued when we deem that collection of additional principal or interest is doubtful. Loans and leases are returned to an accrual status when both principal and interest are current and the asset is determined to be performing in accordance with the terms of the loan instrument. The accrual of interest on certain residential mortgage loans is discontinued when a loan is more than three months payments past due, and the accrual of interest resumes when the loan is less than three months payments past due. Other real estate includes foreclosed property as well as branch facilities that we have closed but not sold. Nonperforming asset balances for the past five years are presented in Table 12.

BancShares' nonperforming assets at December 31, 2006 totaled \$20.9 million, compared to \$25.7 million at December 31, 2005 and \$23.3 million at December 31, 2004. A portion of the reduction experienced in during 2006 is attributable to write downs taken on a single relationship that was classified as non-accrual as of December 31, 2005. As a percentage of total loans, leases and other real estate, nonperforming assets represented 0.20 percent, 0.27 percent and 0.25 percent as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. These ratios are low by industry standards, evidence of our strong focus on asset quality. We continue to closely monitor past due accounts to identify any loans and leases that should be classified as impaired or non-accrual.

At December 31, 2006, BancShares' allowance for credit losses was \$138.6 million or 1.35 percent of loans and leases outstanding. This compares to \$135.8 million or 1.41 percent at December 31, 2005, and \$130.8 million or 1.40 percent at December 31, 2004.

The provision for credit losses charged to operations was \$20.9 million during 2006 compared to \$33.1 million during 2005 and \$34.5 million during 2004. The \$12.2 million or 36.9 percent decrease in provision for credit losses from 2005 to 2006 resulted primarily from a reduction in net charge-offs during 2006.

**Table 13**  
**ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES**

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(thousands, except ratios)				
Allowance for credit losses at beginning of period . . . .	\$ 135,770	\$ 130,832	\$ 119,357	\$ 112,533	\$ 107,087
Adjustment for sale of loans . . . . .	—	(1,585)	—	—	—
Acquired allowance for credit losses . . . . .	—	—	—	409	—
Provision for credit losses . . . . .	20,906	33,109	34,473	24,187	26,550
Charge-offs:					
Real estate:					
Construction and land development . . . . .	—	(1)	(13)	(16)	(580)
Commercial mortgage . . . . .	(124)	(551)	(804)	(318)	(1,186)
Residential mortgage . . . . .	(1,717)	(1,912)	(2,351)	(1,594)	(2,916)
Revolving mortgage . . . . .	(1,475)	(951)	(1,384)	(1,392)	(902)
Other mortgage . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Total real estate loans . . . . .	(3,316)	(3,415)	(4,552)	(3,320)	(5,584)
Commercial and industrial . . . . .	(10,362)	(18,319)	(9,583)	(7,101)	(7,654)
Consumer . . . . .	(9,171)	(10,425)	(12,238)	(10,481)	(10,117)
Lease financing . . . . .	(1,488)	(347)	(173)	(756)	(1,585)
Total charge-offs . . . . .	(24,337)	(32,506)	(26,546)	(21,658)	(24,940)
Recoveries:					
Real estate:					
Construction and land development . . . . .	—	—	34	10	—
Commercial mortgage . . . . .	182	409	236	164	954
Residential mortgage . . . . .	290	432	244	631	239
Revolving mortgage . . . . .	182	155	103	63	15
Other mortgage . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Total real estate loans . . . . .	654	996	617	868	1,208
Commercial and industrial . . . . .	1,358	2,164	1,084	1,428	1,212
Consumer . . . . .	4,140	2,672	1,761	1,590	1,413
Lease financing . . . . .	155	88	86	—	3
Total recoveries . . . . .	6,307	5,920	3,548	3,886	3,836
Net charge-offs . . . . .	(18,030)	(26,586)	(22,998)	(17,772)	(21,104)
Allowance for credit losses at end of period . . . . .	\$ 138,646	\$ 135,770	\$ 130,832	\$ 119,357	\$ 112,533
Allowance for credit losses includes:					
Allowance for loan and lease losses . . . . .	\$ 132,004	\$ 128,847	\$ 123,861	\$ 112,304	\$ 106,889
Reserve for unfunded commitments . . . . .	6,642	6,923	6,971	7,053	5,644
Allowance for credit losses at end of period . . . . .	\$ 138,646	\$ 135,770	\$ 130,832	\$ 119,357	\$ 112,533
Average loans and leases . . . . .	\$ 9,961,032	\$9,364,327	\$8,892,317	\$7,886,948	\$7,379,607
Loans and leases at year-end . . . . .	10,239,551	9,642,994	9,354,387	8,326,598	7,620,263
Ratios					
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases . . . . .	0.18%	0.28%	0.26%	0.23%	0.29%
Percent of loans and leases at period-end:					
Allowance for loan and lease losses . . . . .	1.29	1.34	1.32	1.35	1.40
Reserve for unfunded commitments . . . . .	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07
Allowance for credit losses . . . . .	1.35	1.41	1.40	1.43	1.48

All information presented in this table relates to domestic loans and leases as BancShares makes no foreign loans and leases.

Net charge-offs for 2006 totaled \$18.0 million, compared to \$26.6 million during 2005, and \$23.0 million during 2004. The ratio of net charge-offs to average loans and leases outstanding equaled 0.18 percent during 2006, 0.28 percent during 2005 and 0.26 percent during 2004. These low loss ratios reflect the quality of BancShares' loan and lease portfolio and are a key indicator that we closely monitor to evaluate our operational performance. Table 13 provides details concerning the allowance for credit losses and provision for credit losses for the past five years.

Gross charge-offs for 2006 were \$24.3 million, compared to \$32.5 million in 2005, a decrease of \$8.2 million or 25.1 percent. Gross charge-offs in 2005 represented a \$6.0 million or 22.5 percent increase over the \$26.5 million recorded in 2004. During 2006, charge-offs of commercial and industrial loans declined \$8.0 million, primarily the result of losses on a single relationship recorded during 2005. Consumer loan charge-offs decreased \$1.3 million, while lease financing charge-offs increased \$1.1 million.

**Table 14**  
**ALLOCATION OF ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES**

December 31										
2006		2005		2004		2003		2002		
Allowance for Credit Losses	Percent of Loans to Total Loans	Allowance for Credit Losses	Percent of Loans to Total Loans	Allowance for Credit Losses	Percent of Loans to Total Loans	Allowance for Credit Losses	Percent of Loans to Total Loans	Allowance for Credit Losses	Percent of Loans to Total Loans	
(thousands)										
Real estate:										
Construction and land development .....	\$ 9,351	7.65%	\$ 8,985	7.95%	\$ 7,704	6.29%	\$ 7,806	10.26%	\$ 7,911	10.49%
Commercial mortgage .....	41,626	36.39	39,356	36.49	37,769	35.06	33,054	28.20	31,380	26.71
Residential mortgage .....	6,954	10.01	6,822	10.54	6,387	10.47	5,577	10.86	5,581	13.89
Revolving mortgage .....	8,848	12.95	9,094	14.19	11,992	18.32	9,725	19.20	7,519	17.52
Other mortgage .....	2,145	1.61	2,242	1.79	2,249	1.84	2,113	1.92	1,863	1.97
Total real estate loans .....	68,924	68.61	66,499	70.96	66,101	71.98	58,275	70.44	54,254	70.58
Commercial and industrial .....	35,883	14.58	32,834	12.38	29,191	10.37	26,921	11.16	23,705	12.15
Consumer .....	24,333	13.29	24,519	13.68	25,845	14.94	24,564	15.65	25,326	15.14
Lease financing .....	3,562	2.87	2,389	2.42	2,229	2.05	2,518	1.93	2,036	1.86
Other .....	723	0.65	576	0.56	743	0.66	901	0.82	255	0.27
Unallocated .....	5,221		8,953		6,723		6,178		6,957	
Total .....	<u>\$138,646</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$135,770</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$130,832</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$119,357</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$112,533</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Table 14 details the allocation of the allowance for credit losses among the various loan types. The process used to allocate the allowance considers, among other factors, whether the borrower is a retail or commercial customer, whether the loan is secured or unsecured, and whether the loan is an open or closed-end agreement. Generally, loans and leases to commercial customers are evaluated individually and assigned a credit grade, while loans to retail customers are evaluated among groups of loans with similar characteristics. Loans and leases evaluated individually are assigned a credit grade using such factors as the borrower's cash flow, the value of any underlying collateral and the strength of any guarantee. The rating becomes the basis for the allowance allocation for that individual loan or lease. Groups of loans are aggregated over their remaining estimated behavioral lives and probable loss projections for each period become the basis for the allowance allocation. The loss projections are based on historical loss patterns and current economic conditions.

The amount of the allowance for credit losses not allocated through these loss models represents the unallocated portion of the allowance. The decrease in the unallocated allowance during 2006 results from refinements to the allowance model.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk results principally from assets and liabilities maturing or repricing at different points in time, from assets and liabilities repricing at the same point in time but in different amounts and from short-term and long-term interest rates changing in different magnitudes, an event frequently described by the resulting impact on the shape of the yield curve. Market interest rates may also have a direct or indirect impact on the interest rate and repricing characteristics of loans and leases that are originated as well as the rate characteristics of our interest-bearing liabilities.

We assess our interest rate risk by simulating future amounts of net interest income using various interest rate scenarios and comparing those results to forecasted net interest income assuming stable rates. The net interest income simulations are prepared over a 12-month and 24-month forecast horizon. As of December 31, 2006, net interest income for the subsequent 12-month period under both a gradual 200-basis point rate reduction and an immediate 200-basis point rate reduction increased by less than 2.0 percent as compared to the stable rate scenario. Similarly, net interest income for the ensuing 12-month period under both a gradual 200-basis point rate increase and an immediate 200-basis point rate increase declined by less than 2.0 percent as compared to the stable rate scenario.

We also utilize the market value of equity as a measurement tool in measuring and managing interest rate risk. The market value of equity measures the degree to which the market values of our assets and liabilities will change given a specific degree of movement in interest rates. Our calculation methodology for the market value of equity utilizes a 200-basis point parallel rate shock. As of December 31, 2006, the market value of equity is estimated to increase by 8.8 percent given a 200-basis point immediate decrease in interest rates, and decline by 6.1 percent when interest rates immediately increase by 200 basis points. The estimated amounts for the market value of equity are highly influenced by the relatively longer maturity of the commercial loan component of interest-earning assets than for interest-bearing liabilities.

As our largest single asset, the impact of maturities and repricings within our loan and lease portfolio has a significant impact on our interest rate risk. Table 15 provides a loan maturity distribution and information regarding the sensitivity of loans and leases to changes in interest rates.

We do not typically utilize interest rate swaps, floors, collars or other derivative financial instruments to attempt to hedge our rate sensitivity and interest rate risk. However, during the second quarter of 2006, in conjunction with the issuance of \$115.0 million in trust preferred securities, we entered into an interest rate swap to synthetically convert the variable rate coupon on the securities to a fixed rate of 7.125 percent for a period of five years. The interest rate swap is a cash flow derivative under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133. The derivative is valued each quarter, and changes in the fair value are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet with an offset to other comprehensive income for the effective portion and an offset to the consolidated statements of income for any ineffective portion. The determination of effectiveness is made under the long-haul method.

**Table 15**  
**LOAN MATURITY DISTRIBUTION AND INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY**

	December 31, 2006			
	Within One Year	One to Five Years	After Five Years	Total
	(thousands)			
Real estate:				
Construction and land development .....	\$ 416,376	\$ 245,671	\$ 121,633	\$ 783,680
Commercial mortgage .....	1,411,908	1,534,899	778,945	3,725,752
Residential mortgage .....	315,401	373,633	336,201	1,025,235
Revolving mortgage .....	185,696	318,337	822,370	1,326,403
Other mortgage .....	62,280	68,865	34,078	165,223
Total real estate loans .....	2,391,661	2,541,405	2,093,227	7,026,293
Commercial and industrial .....	514,016	570,486	408,824	1,493,326
Consumer .....	288,904	913,949	157,671	1,360,524
Lease financing .....	73,592	220,774	—	294,366
Other .....	26,825	24,224	13,993	65,042
Total .....	<u>\$3,294,998</u>	<u>\$4,270,838</u>	<u>\$2,673,715</u>	<u>\$10,239,551</u>
Loans maturing after one year with:				
Fixed interest rates .....		\$2,960,931	\$1,568,673	\$ 4,529,604
Floating or adjustable rates .....		1,309,907	1,105,040	2,414,947
Total .....		<u>\$4,270,838</u>	<u>\$2,673,713</u>	<u>\$ 6,944,551</u>

**Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk results from the mismatching of asset and liability cash flows. BancShares manages this risk by structuring its balance sheet prudently and by maintaining various borrowing resources to fund potential cash needs. BancShares has historically maintained a strong focus on liquidity and our deposit base represents our primary liquidity source. The rate of growth in average deposits was 6.3 percent during 2006, 6.9 percent during 2005 and 5.1 percent during 2004. Through our deposit pricing strategies, we have the ability to stimulate or curtail deposit growth. In addition to deposits, BancShares maintains additional sources for borrowed funds through federal funds lines of credit and other borrowing facilities. At December 31, 2006, BancShares had access to \$525.0 million in unfunded borrowings through its various sources.

Once we have generated the needed liquidity and have satisfied our loan demand, residual liquidity is invested in overnight and longer-term investment products. Investment securities available for sale provide immediate liquidity as needed. At December 31, 2006, investment securities available for sale totaled \$3.00 billion compared to \$2.29 billion at December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the sum of cash and due from banks, overnight investments and investment securities available for sale represent 27.7 percent and 24.3 percent of total assets, respectively.

In addition, investment securities held to maturity provide an ongoing liquidity source based on the scheduled maturity dates of the securities. These securities totaled \$219.2 million at December 31, 2006 compared to \$636.5 million at December 31, 2005. Investment securities held to maturity had an average maturity of nine months at December 31, 2006, compared to eleven months at December 31, 2005.

## SEGMENT REPORTING

BancShares conducts its banking operations through its two wholly owned subsidiaries, FCB and ISB. Although FCB and ISB offer similar products and services to customers, each entity operates in distinct geographic markets and has separate management groups. We monitor growth and financial results in these institutions separately and, within each institution, by further geographic segregation.

Although FCB has grown through acquisition in certain markets, throughout its history, much of its expansion has been accomplished on a de novo basis. However, because of FCB's relative size, the costs associated with de novo branching at its current rate of expansion are not material to FCB's financial performance. Since it first opened in 1997, ISB has followed a similar business model for growth and expansion. However, due to the number of branch offices that have yet to attain sufficient size for profitability, the financial results and trends of ISB are significantly affected by its current and continuing growth. Each new market ISB enters creates additional operating costs that are typically not offset by revenues until the third year of operation. ISB's rapid growth in new markets in recent years has continued to adversely impact its financial performance. Losses incurred since ISB's inception total \$27.0 million.

**IronStone Bank.** At December 31, 2006, ISB operated 56 facilities in Florida, Georgia, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. ISB continues to focus on markets with favorable growth prospects. Our business model for these new markets has two pivotal requirements. First, we hire experienced bankers who are established in the markets we are entering and who are focused on delivering high quality customer service while maintaining strong asset quality. Second, we occupy attractive and accessible branch facilities. Both of these are costly goals, but we believe that they are critical to establishing a solid foundation for future success in these new markets.

As a result of expansion into new markets and growth in existing markets, ISB's total assets increased from \$1.86 billion at December 31, 2005 to \$2.14 billion at December 31, 2006, an increase of \$280.7 million or 15.1 percent. ISB's net interest income increased \$5.1 million or 8.3 percent during 2006, the result of balance sheet growth. Loans and leases increased \$190.0 million or 11.3 percent from \$1.68 billion at December 31, 2005 to \$1.87 billion at December 31, 2006.

Provision for credit losses decreased \$4.5 million or 55.8 percent during 2006, due to lower net charge offs and slower loan growth. Net charge-offs amounted to \$1.1 million during 2006, compared to \$3.7 million in 2005, a decrease of \$2.6 million.

ISB's noninterest income increased \$3.5 million or 44.9 percent during 2006, primarily the result of higher cardholder and merchant services income and commissions generated by the working capital finance group.

Noninterest expense increased \$6.2 million or 9.5 percent during 2006, the result of higher personnel and occupancy costs incurred in conjunction with the opening of new branch offices as well as higher cardholder processing costs.

ISB recorded net income of \$2.2 million during 2006 compared to net losses of \$2.9 million during 2005 and \$3.0 million in 2004.

During the first quarter of 2007, ISB announced plans to expand its Texas franchise into the Dallas area and to establish new branches in Oklahoma City and Kansas City. As its growth continues, ISB will continue to incur incremental operating costs, particularly in the areas of personnel, occupancy and equipment. As a result of the anticipated expansion of its franchise, ISB will operate at a near breakeven level during 2007.

*First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company.* At December 31, 2006, FCB operated 340 branches, compared to 339 branches at December 31, 2005. In addition to its established franchise in North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, FCB opened new offices in Maryland and Tennessee during 2005.

FCB's total assets increased from \$12.71 billion at December 31, 2005 to \$13.33 billion at December 31, 2006, an increase of \$622.1 million or 4.9 percent. FCB's net interest income increased \$21.4 million or 5.3 percent during 2006, benefiting from growth in interest-earning assets. Provision for credit losses decreased \$7.7 million or 30.8 percent during 2006 due to lower net charge-offs and slower loan growth.

FCB's noninterest income increased \$13.3 million or 5.1 percent during 2006, primarily the result of higher cardholder and merchant services income, commission-based income and client bank income.

Noninterest expense increased \$29.0 million or 6.6 percent during 2006, due to higher personnel, credit card processing and occupancy expense. FCB recorded net income of \$139.1 million during 2006 compared to \$128.5 million during 2005. This represents a \$10.6 million or 8.3 percent increase in net income.

#### **FOURTH QUARTER ANALYSIS**

BancShares reported net income of \$33.2 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$27.8 million for the corresponding period of 2005, an increase of 19.3 percent. Per share income for the fourth quarter 2006 totaled \$3.18 compared to \$2.67 for the same period of 2005. BancShares' results generated an annualized return on average assets of 0.84 percent for the fourth quarter of 2006, compared to 0.76 percent for the same period of 2005. The annualized return on average equity equaled 10.19 percent during the fourth quarter of 2006, compared to 9.45 percent for the same period of 2005. In the fourth quarter, higher noninterest income and lower provision for credit losses contributed to the improvement in net income. These benefits were partially offset by higher noninterest expense and lower net interest income.

Net interest income decreased \$331,000 or 0.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006, compared to the same period of 2005. The taxable-equivalent net yield on interest-earning assets decreased from 3.58 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005 to 3.34 percent for the fourth quarter of 2006.

Average interest-earning assets increased \$926.3 million to \$13.95 billion from the fourth quarter of 2005 to the fourth quarter of 2006. Average loans and leases outstanding during the fourth quarter of 2006 were \$10.13 billion, an increase of \$678.4 million or 7.2 percent over 2005. The yield on interest-earning assets increased 60 basis points from 5.62 percent in 2005 to 6.22 percent in 2006. The yield on average loans and leases improved 50 basis points to 6.94 percent while the taxable-equivalent yield on investment securities increased 78 basis points to 4.11 percent.

Average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$980.4 million to \$11.60 billion. Average time deposits increased \$654.8 million or 14.6 percent to \$5.13 billion while average short-term borrowings increased \$421.6 million or 55.4 percent to \$1.18 billion due to strong growth among master note borrowings and repurchase obligations. The rate on average interest-bearing liabilities increased 97 basis points to 3.46 percent in 2006.

The provision for credit losses decreased \$6.2 million or 45.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006, compared to the same period of 2005 due to lower net charge-offs, primarily the result of losses sustained on a single relationship during the fourth quarter of 2005. Net charge-offs were \$7.0 million during the fourth quarter of 2006, compared to \$11.0 million during the same period of 2005.

Noninterest income increased \$5.8 million or 8.8 percent during the fourth quarter. Cardholder and merchant services income increased \$3.2 million or 16.9 percent due to favorable volume growth, while trust and asset management fees increased \$1.4 million or 30.5 percent due to improved market returns. Deposit service charge income declined by \$1.4 million.

**Table 16**  
**SELECTED QUARTERLY DATA**

	2006				2005			
	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
	(thousands, except per share data and ratios)							
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS								
Interest income	\$ 218,102	\$ 214,650	\$ 202,499	\$ 190,001	\$ 183,949	\$ 173,534	\$ 160,206	\$ 148,245
Interest expense	101,215	96,773	83,566	72,183	66,731	59,306	49,536	42,578
Net interest income	116,887	117,877	118,933	117,818	117,218	114,228	110,670	105,667
Provision for credit losses	7,383	3,813	2,973	6,737	13,578	7,211	6,994	5,326
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	109,504	114,064	115,960	111,081	103,640	107,017	103,676	100,341
Noninterest income	71,381	72,605	69,609	65,749	65,589	68,220	68,699	61,271
Noninterest expense	132,223	134,865	135,207	131,712	125,527	128,779	124,084	121,393
Income before income taxes	48,662	51,804	50,362	45,118	43,702	46,458	48,291	40,219
Income taxes	15,467	18,877	18,650	16,461	15,866	16,505	18,215	15,222
Net income	\$ 33,195	\$ 32,927	\$ 31,712	\$ 28,657	\$ 27,836	\$ 29,953	\$ 30,076	\$ 24,997
Net interest income, taxable equivalent	\$ 117,394	\$ 118,345	\$ 119,351	\$ 118,226	\$ 117,601	\$ 114,603	\$ 111,038	\$ 106,014
SELECTED QUARTERLY AVERAGES								
Total assets	\$15,628,835	\$15,477,992	\$15,322,373	\$14,699,290	\$14,516,620	\$14,160,391	\$13,618,161	\$13,309,802
Investment securities	3,176,845	3,072,113	2,964,308	2,896,711	2,938,833	2,764,377	2,345,056	2,072,316
Loans and leases	10,133,502	10,075,016	9,924,208	9,705,443	9,455,059	9,323,115	9,324,200	9,357,480
Interest-earning assets	13,951,134	13,820,610	13,522,235	13,129,313	13,024,871	12,750,494	12,255,663	11,929,086
Deposits	12,601,708	12,571,525	12,440,125	12,192,664	12,071,673	11,836,193	11,562,349	11,379,079
Interest-bearing liabilities	11,601,752	11,485,378	11,156,821	10,794,420	10,621,384	10,312,675	9,867,227	9,640,417
Long-term obligations	424,597	500,564	466,259	408,946	409,612	409,825	308,461	285,666
Shareholders' equity	\$ 1,292,771	\$ 1,254,551	\$ 1,219,835	\$ 1,196,174	\$ 1,169,113	\$ 1,143,391	\$ 1,118,122	\$ 1,094,213
Shares outstanding	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453
SELECTED QUARTER-END BALANCES								
Total assets	\$15,729,697	\$15,633,597	\$15,530,846	\$15,099,564	\$14,639,392	\$14,484,919	\$14,023,066	\$13,592,675
Investment securities	3,221,048	3,118,025	3,024,780	2,896,962	2,929,516	2,871,731	2,644,335	2,187,374
Loans and leases	10,239,551	10,129,423	10,029,045	9,810,088	9,642,994	9,359,540	9,300,984	9,404,742
Interest-earning assets	13,809,196	13,818,528	13,685,530	13,455,968	13,053,522	12,996,027	12,579,346	12,234,577
Deposits	12,743,324	12,681,150	12,717,219	12,512,557	12,173,858	12,123,491	11,758,089	11,629,382
Interest-bearing liabilities	11,612,372	11,510,073	11,395,473	11,038,192	10,745,696	10,544,543	10,156,552	9,818,651
Long-term obligations	401,198	424,351	527,478	408,954	408,987	409,742	409,964	285,312
Shareholders' equity	\$ 1,310,819	\$ 1,276,608	\$ 1,232,933	\$ 1,207,720	\$ 1,181,059	\$ 1,158,885	\$ 1,134,242	\$ 1,102,568
Shares outstanding	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,434,453
PROFITABILITY RATIOS (averages)								
Rate of return (annualized) on:								
Total assets	0.84%	0.84%	0.84%	0.79%	0.76%	0.84%	0.89%	0.76%
Shareholders' equity	10.19	10.41	10.43	9.72	9.45	10.39	10.79	9.26
Dividend payout ratio	8.65	8.70	9.05	10.00	10.30	9.58	9.55	11.46
LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RATIOS (averages)								
Loans and leases to deposits	80.41%	80.14%	79.78%	79.60%	78.32%	78.77%	80.64%	82.23%
Shareholders' equity to total assets	8.27	8.11	7.96	8.14	8.05	8.07	8.21	8.22
Time certificates of \$100,000 or more to total deposits	16.17	15.74	15.04	14.44	13.45	12.59	12.24	11.90
PER SHARE OF STOCK								
Net income	\$ 3.18	\$ 3.16	\$ 3.04	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.67	\$ 2.87	\$ 2.88	\$ 2.40
Cash dividends (Class A and Class B)	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275
Class A sales price								
High	202.64	217.79	201.92	201.78	191.75	174.25	147.66	154.36
Low	183.57	191.00	175.76	174.72	160.00	144.21	126.20	132.71
Class B sales price								
High	205.00	214.00	198.50	191.00	188.00	170.00	143.00	152.35
Low	196.50	198.00	184.00	180.00	165.00	136.00	130.25	138.00

Stock information related to Class A common stock reflects the sales price, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Stock information related to Class B common stock reflects the sales price as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board prior to any retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions. As of December 31, 2006, there were 2,240 holders of record of Class A common stock and 412 holder of record of Class B common stock.

Table 17

## CONSOLIDATED TAXABLE EQUIVALENT RATE/VOLUME VARIANCE ANALYSIS—FOURTH QUARTER

	2006			2005			Increase (decrease) due to:		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Volume	Yield/ Rate	Total Change
(thousands)									
<b>Assets</b>									
Loans and leases .....	\$10,133,502	\$177,174	6.94%	\$ 9,455,059	\$153,386	6.44%	\$11,442	\$12,346	\$23,788
Investment securities:									
U.S. Government .....	3,098,167	31,977	4.12	2,859,418	23,851	3.31	2,155	5,971	8,126
State, country and municipal ...	5,847	82	5.56	6,761	91	5.34	(13)	4	(9)
Other .....	72,831	844	4.60	72,654	729	3.98	2	113	115
Total investment securities .....	3,176,845	32,903	4.11	2,938,833	24,671	3.33	2,144	6,088	8,232
Overnight investments .....	640,787	8,532	5.28	630,979	6,275	3.95	120	2,137	2,257
Total interest-earning assets .....	<u>\$13,951,134</u>	<u>\$218,609</u>	<u>6.22%</u>	<u>\$13,024,871</u>	<u>\$184,332</u>	<u>5.62%</u>	<u>\$13,706</u>	<u>\$20,571</u>	<u>\$34,277</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>									
Deposits:									
Checking With Interest .....	\$ 1,477,601	\$ 464	0.12%	\$ 1,589,807	\$ 495	0.12%	\$ (32)	\$ 1	\$ (31)
Savings .....	606,635	326	0.21	711,796	381	0.21	(55)	—	(55)
Money market accounts .....	2,784,676	23,125	3.29	2,678,368	15,320	2.27	764	7,041	7,805
Time deposits .....	5,125,904	56,664	4.39	4,471,095	37,113	3.29	6,292	13,259	19,551
Total interest-bearing deposits .....	9,994,816	80,579	3.20	9,451,066	53,309	2.24	6,969	20,301	27,270
Short-term borrowings .....	1,182,339	13,461	4.52	760,706	5,982	3.12	4,055	3,424	7,479
Long-term obligations .....	424,597	7,175	6.70	409,612	7,440	7.21	267	(532)	(265)
Total interest-bearing liabilities .....	<u>\$11,601,752</u>	<u>\$101,215</u>	<u>3.46%</u>	<u>\$10,621,384</u>	<u>\$ 66,731</u>	<u>2.49%</u>	<u>\$11,291</u>	<u>\$23,193</u>	<u>\$34,484</u>
Interest rate spread .....			2.76%			3.13%			
Net interest income and net yield on interest-earning assets .....		<u>\$117,394</u>	<u>3.34%</u>		<u>\$117,601</u>	<u>3.58%</u>	<u>\$ 2,415</u>	<u>\$ (2,622)</u>	<u>\$ (207)</u>

Average loan and leases includes nonaccrual loans and leases. Yields related to loans, leases and securities exempt from both federal and state income taxes, federal income taxes or state income taxes only, are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a statutory federal income tax rate of 35% and a state income tax rate of 6.9% for each period.

Noninterest expense increased \$6.7 million or 5.3 percent during the fourth quarter of 2006, when compared to the same period of 2005. Salaries increased \$2.8 million or 5.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2005 to the fourth quarter of 2006. Employee benefits expense decreased \$474,000 or 3.9 percent to \$11.6 million from 2005 to 2006 as pension costs were lower. Occupancy costs increased \$1.6 million or 13.5 percent from \$11.9 million during the fourth quarter of 2005 to \$13.5 million during the fourth quarter of 2006. Higher personnel and occupancy costs are related to the continued expansion of the branch network. Among other expense, the cost of cardholder loyalty reward programs increased \$1.7 million due to two additional programs added during 2006 while credit card processing fees increased \$656,000 due to higher transaction volume in the fourth quarter of 2006 when compared to the fourth quarter of 2005.

Table 16 provides quarterly information for each of the quarters in 2006 and 2005. Table 17 analyzes the components of changes in net interest income between the fourth quarter of 2006 and 2005.



**Table 18**  
**COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS**

<u>Type of obligation</u>	<u>Payments due by period</u>				
	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-3 years</u>	<u>4-5 years</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(thousands)				
Contractual obligations					
Deposits .....	\$11,426,498	\$1,062,410	\$245,027	\$ 9,389	\$12,743,324
Short-term borrowings .....	1,150,847	—	—	—	1,150,847
Long-term obligations .....	1,065	1,299	396	398,438	401,198
Operating leases .....	16,413	27,405	15,792	67,575	127,185
Total contractual obligations .....	<u>\$12,594,823</u>	<u>\$1,091,114</u>	<u>\$261,215</u>	<u>\$ 475,402</u>	<u>\$14,422,554</u>
Commitments					
Loan commitments .....	\$ 1,998,801	\$ 162,792	\$ 39,898	\$2,251,687	\$ 4,453,178
Standby letters of credit .....	39,079	8,569	18	—	47,666
Total commercial commitments .....	<u>\$ 2,037,880</u>	<u>\$ 171,361</u>	<u>\$ 39,916</u>	<u>\$2,251,687</u>	<u>\$ 4,500,844</u>

## COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As a normal part of its business, BancShares, FCB, ISB and other subsidiaries enter into various contractual obligations and commercial commitments. Table 18 identifies significant obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2006.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

BancShares and various subsidiaries have been named as defendants in various legal actions arising from their normal business activities in which damages in various amounts are claimed. Although the amount of any ultimate liability with respect to such matters cannot be determined, in the opinion of management, any such liability will not have a material effect on BancShares' consolidated financial statements.

In addition to claims that have been brought against BancShares, there are also exposures related to unasserted claims that may or may not be initiated. These unasserted claims relate to relationships with customers, supervisory agencies and other governmental agencies that have authority over BancShares and its subsidiaries. Unless and until those claims are made, we are unable to estimate the ultimate liability that may exist.

## TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS

BancShares' related persons include our directors, nominees for election as directors, executive officers, beneficial owners of more than 5 percent of a class of our voting stock and immediate family members of one of those persons. There are several other financial institutions that, as a result of significant common ownership, are considered to be controlled by related persons. We routinely conduct business with these related persons and, in some cases, with entities controlled by them.

Some of these relationships with related persons and the entities they control affect our consolidated statements of income. Fees from processing services includes \$26.1 million, \$23.0 million and \$20.0 million recorded during 2006, 2005 and 2004, for services provided to entities controlled by related persons. The largest individual institution contributed \$16.9 million, \$14.4 million and \$13.5 million, respectively, during 2006, 2005 and 2004.

During 2006, 2005 and 2004, we recognized legal expense of \$4.4 million, \$4.3 million and \$5.3 million to the law firm that serves as our General Counsel. The senior member of that firm is a related person since he is a member of our board of directors.

Certain of these transactions with related persons also affect our consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, loans and leases outstanding include \$34.7 million and \$34.0 million in loans to related persons. Investment

securities available for sale include an equity investment in a financial institution controlled by related persons. This investment had a carrying value of \$25.1 million and \$25.2 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The carrying value of this equity investment is established based upon the quoted price per share as of December 31 in the over-the-counter market on the OTC Bulletin Board.

Short-term borrowings include \$41.3 million and \$24.6 million in federal funds purchased from financial institutions controlled by related persons at December 31, 2006 and 2005. Additionally, BancShares had off balance sheet obligations for unfunded loan commitments to related persons that totaled \$20.9 million and \$16.3 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

## **CURRENT ACCOUNTING AND REGULATORY ISSUES**

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154 (SFAS 154), "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections", which replaces prior accounting guidance related to accounting changes and error corrections. SFAS 154 changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in an accounting principle. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application for voluntary changes in an accounting principle unless it is impracticable to do so. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. BancShares adopted SFAS 154 on January 1, 2006. There was no material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies uncertainty in income taxes recognized by establishing a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement treatment of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 is effective January 1, 2007. Although FIN 48 may change the accounting for uncertain income tax positions, Management believes that the new standard will not have a material impact on BancShares' consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 "Fair Value Measurements" (Statement 157). Statement 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Statement 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but clarifies and standardizes some divergent practices that have emerged since prior guidance was issued. Statement 157 will become effective for BancShares on January 1, 2008. There will be no material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Summary of Statement No. 158 "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" (Statement 158). Statement 158, which applies to BancShares' defined benefit plan, requires the overfunded or underfunded status of a plan be recorded as an asset or liability in the sponsor's balance sheet and changes in that funded status be recognized in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. Since the fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2006 exceeded the estimated benefit obligation, BancShares reported a prepaid pension asset of \$51.4 million. In addition to the recognition of the funded status, the December 31, 2006 consolidated financial statements include additional disclosures required by Statement 158. Beginning in 2008, Statement 158 requires that plan sponsors measure the funded status of a plan as of the balance sheet date.

In September 2006, the SEC's staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" (SAB 108). SAB 108 was issued to clarify the appropriate treatment of misstatements in audited financial statements.

There are two methods for quantifying the effects of financial statement misstatements. The 'rollover' method focuses primarily on the impact of the misstatement on the income statement and, in some cases, considers the impact of reversing prior year misstatements. However, if the cause of the misstatement does not reverse in the following year, the rollover method would result in the accumulation of misstatements on the balance sheet. The 'iron curtain' method focuses on the impact of the misstatement on the balance sheet.

SAB 108 establishes an approach that requires quantification of effects of the financial statement misstatements on the company's financial statements and related disclosures. This dual approach compels us to consider the impact of

financial statement misstatements using both the iron curtain and the rollover methods. SAB 108 permits companies to either restate prior period financial statements to reflect the dual approach method or to record the cumulative effect of initially applying the dual approach by adjusting the carrying value of assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2006 with an offsetting adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings.

Prior to the adoption of SAB 108, we quantified the impact of misstatements using the rollover method and determined the impact of those misstatements was not material to our consolidated financial statements. Our prior misstatements resulted from the cash-basis recognition of income derived from our merchant services function, client bank processing services and certain wealth management activities.

We adopted SAB 108 effective January 1, 2006 and have elected to record the cumulative effect of the change. As a result, upon adoption of SAB 108, we recorded an adjusting entry to recognize \$7.2 million in income earned not collected and \$2.8 million in income tax payable. The net impact of \$4.4 million was recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings as of January 1, 2006.

Management is not aware of any current recommendations by regulatory authorities that, if implemented, would have or would be reasonably likely to have a material effect on liquidity, capital ratios or results of operations.

## **FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

Statements in this Report and exhibits relating to plans, strategies, economic performance and trends, projections of results of specific activities or investments, expectations or beliefs about future events or results, and other statements that are not descriptions of historical facts, may be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Forward-looking information is inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors, which include, but are not limited to, factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in other documents filed by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time.

Forward-looking statements may be identified by terms such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "expects," "plans," "intends," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "forecasts," "projects," "potential" or "continue," or similar terms or the negative of these terms, or other statements concerning opinions or judgments of BancShares' management about future events.

Factors that could influence the accuracy of those forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the financial success or changing strategies of our customers, customer acceptance of our services, products and fee structure, the competitive nature of the financial services industry, our ability to compete effectively against other financial institutions in our banking markets, actions of government regulators, the level of market interest rates and our ability to manage our interest rate risk, changes in general economic conditions and real estate values, particularly changes that affect our loan portfolio, the abilities of our borrowers to repay their loans, and the values of loan collateral, and other developments or changes in our business that we do not expect.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We have no obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM



**DIXON HUGHES** PLLC

Certified Public Accountants and Advisors

Board of Directors and Shareholders  
First Citizens BancShares, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of First Citizens BancShares, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of First Citizens BancShares, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note A to the consolidated financial statements, effective December 31, 2006, First Citizens BancShares, Inc. adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of First Citizens BancShares' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 28, 2007 expressed unqualified opinions on both management's assessment of the company's internal control over financial reporting and the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting.

*Dixon Hughes PLLC*

Raleigh, North Carolina  
February 28, 2007

## MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of First Citizens BancShares, Inc. and subsidiaries (BancShares) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. BancShares' internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

BancShares' management assessed the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework*. Based on that assessment, we believe that, as of December 31, 2006, the company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

BancShares' independent auditors have issued an audit report on our assessment of the company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page 40.

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders  
First Citizens BancShares, Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that First Citizens BancShares, Inc. and subsidiaries (BancShares) maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. BancShares' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that BancShares maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also in our opinion, BancShares maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of BancShares as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, and our report dated February 28, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion. As discussed in Note A to the consolidated financial statements, effective December 31, 2006, First Citizens BancShares, Inc. adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*.

*Dixon Hughes PLLC*

Raleigh, North Carolina  
February 28, 2007

# **CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

## **First Citizens BancShares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

	December 31	
	2006	2005
	(thousands, except share data)	
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks . . . . .	\$ 1,010,984	\$ 777,928
Overnight investments . . . . .	348,597	481,012
Investment securities available for sale (cost of \$2,990,444 in 2006 and \$2,296,402 in 2005) . . . . .	3,001,890	2,293,020
Investment securities held to maturity (fair value of \$218,333 in 2006 and \$631,876 in 2005) . . . . .	219,158	636,496
Loans and leases . . . . .	10,239,551	9,642,994
Less allowance for loan and lease losses . . . . .	132,004	128,847
Net loans and leases . . . . .	10,107,547	9,514,147
Premises and equipment . . . . .	702,926	639,469
Income earned not collected . . . . .	71,562	54,879
Goodwill . . . . .	102,625	102,735
Other intangible assets . . . . .	8,000	10,318
Other assets . . . . .	156,408	129,388
Total assets . . . . .	<u>\$15,729,697</u>	<u>\$14,639,392</u>
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing . . . . .	\$ 2,682,997	\$ 2,616,177
Interest-bearing . . . . .	10,060,327	9,557,681
Total deposits . . . . .	12,743,324	12,173,858
Short-term borrowings . . . . .	1,150,847	779,028
Long-term obligations . . . . .	401,198	408,987
Other liabilities . . . . .	123,509	96,460
Total liabilities . . . . .	14,418,878	13,458,333
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock:		
Class A—\$1 par value (11,000,000 shares authorized; 8,756,778 shares issued for each period) . . . . .	8,757	8,757
Class B—\$1 par value (2,000,000 shares authorized; 1,677,675 shares issued for each period) . . . . .	1,678	1,678
Surplus . . . . .	143,766	143,766
Retained earnings . . . . .	1,148,372	1,029,005
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) . . . . .	8,246	(2,147)
Total shareholders' equity . . . . .	<u>1,310,819</u>	<u>1,181,059</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity . . . . .	<u>\$15,729,697</u>	<u>\$14,639,392</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

# **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

## **First Citizens BancShares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

	Year Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
	(thousands, except share and per share data)		
<b>INTEREST INCOME</b>			
Loans and leases	\$ 678,349	\$ 570,778	\$ 466,312
Investment securities:			
U. S. Government	112,461	73,472	47,515
State, county and municipal	235	252	275
Other	3,304	2,224	1,137
Total investment securities interest and dividend income	116,000	75,948	48,927
Overnight investments	30,903	19,208	5,878
Total interest income	825,252	665,934	521,117
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE</b>			
Deposits	280,178	176,631	108,439
Short-term borrowings	41,431	14,966	3,611
Long-term obligations	32,128	26,554	21,776
Total interest expense	353,737	218,151	133,826
Net interest income	471,515	447,783	387,291
Provision for credit losses	20,906	33,109	34,473
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	450,609	414,674	352,818
<b>NONINTEREST INCOME</b>			
Cardholder and merchant services	86,103	75,298	65,903
Service charges on deposit accounts	72,561	77,376	81,478
Commission-based income	32,502	26,043	24,623
Fees from processing services	29,631	25,598	23,888
Trust and asset management fees	21,586	18,588	16,913
Mortgage income	8,408	7,868	8,352
ATM income	6,803	7,843	8,416
Other service charges and fees	16,062	16,507	13,688
Securities(losses) gains	(659)	(492)	1,852
Other	6,347	9,150	6,158
Total noninterest income	279,344	263,779	251,271
<b>NONINTEREST EXPENSE</b>			
Salaries and wages	231,386	215,504	207,088
Employee benefits	50,445	51,517	48,624
Occupancy expense	52,153	46,912	43,997
Equipment expense	52,490	50,291	50,125
Other	147,533	135,559	130,060
Total noninterest expense	534,007	499,783	479,894
Income before income taxes	195,946	178,670	124,195
Income taxes	69,455	65,808	49,352
Net income	\$ 126,491	\$ 112,862	\$ 74,843
<b>PER SHARE INFORMATION</b>			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 12.12	\$ 10.82	\$ 7.17
Weighted average shares outstanding	10,434,453	10,434,453	10,435,247

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



# **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

## **First Citizens BancShares, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	(thousands, except share data)					
Balance at December 31, 2003 .....	\$8,759	\$1,678	\$143,766	\$ 864,470	\$10,632	\$1,029,305
Comprehensive income:						
Net income .....	—	—	—	74,843	—	74,843
Unrealized securities losses arising during period, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	(5,023)	(5,023)
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	1,121	1,121
Unrealized securities losses, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	(6,144)	(6,144)
Total comprehensive income .....	—	—	—	74,843	(6,144)	68,699
Redemption of 1,892 shares of Class A common stock .....	(2)	—	—	(213)	—	(215)
Cash dividends .....	—	—	—	(11,479)	—	(11,479)
Balance at December 31, 2004 .....	8,757	1,678	143,766	927,621	4,488	1,086,310
Comprehensive income:						
Net income .....	—	—	—	112,862	—	112,862
Unrealized securities losses arising during period, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	(6,933)	(6,933)
Less: reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	(298)	(298)
Unrealized securities losses, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	(6,635)	(6,635)
Total comprehensive income .....	—	—	—	112,862	(6,635)	106,227
Cash dividends .....	—	—	—	(11,478)	—	(11,478)
Balance at December 31, 2005 .....	8,757	1,678	143,766	1,029,005	(2,147)	1,181,059
Adjustment resulting from adoption of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 .....	—	—	—	4,354	—	4,354
Comprehensive income:						
Net income .....	—	—	—	126,491	—	126,491
Unrealized securities gains arising during period, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	8,577	8,577
Less: reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	(399)	(399)
Unrealized securities gains, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	8,976	8,976
Change in unrecognized loss on cash flow hedge, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	(1,085)	(1,085)
Change in prepaid pension asset, net of deferred taxes .....	—	—	—	—	2,502	2,502
Total comprehensive income .....	—	—	—	126,491	10,393	136,884
Cash dividends .....	—	—	—	(11,478)	—	(11,478)
Balance at December 31, 2006 .....	<u>\$8,757</u>	<u>\$1,678</u>	<u>\$143,766</u>	<u>\$1,148,372</u>	<u>\$ 8,246</u>	<u>\$1,310,819</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

## First Citizens BancShares, Inc. and Subsidiaries

	For the Year Ended		
	2006	2005	2004
	(thousands)		
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net income	\$ 126,491	\$ 112,862	\$ 74,843
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of intangibles	2,318	2,453	2,360
Provision for credit losses	20,906	33,109	34,473
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	694	(1,573)	4,715
Change in current taxes payable	5,394	1,581	(15,475)
Depreciation	48,286	45,075	43,810
Change in accrued interest payable	19,777	15,005	4
Change in income earned not collected	(9,526)	(14,305)	1,355
Securities losses (gains)	659	492	(1,852)
Origination of loans held for sale	(488,220)	(535,897)	(518,079)
Proceeds from sale of loans	508,883	731,913	502,314
Gain on sale of loans	(1,246)	(4,680)	(3,781)
Gain on sale of branch office	(826)	—	(426)
Net amortization of premiums and discounts	(5,307)	(1,436)	6,954
Net change in other assets	(33,049)	(1,022)	(23,252)
Net change in other liabilities	366	(15,100)	3,672
Net cash provided by operating activities	195,600	368,477	111,635
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net change in loans outstanding	(634,040)	(508,055)	(1,028,953)
Purchases of investment securities held to maturity	(26,074)	(264,700)	(630,471)
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(1,265,212)	(1,334,214)	(275,263)
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities held to maturity	444,807	507,119	972,755
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities available for sale	574,423	277,939	261,629
Net change in overnight investments	132,415	(97,269)	(89,338)
Dispositions of premises and equipment	6,710	9,542	8,201
Additions to premises and equipment	(118,694)	(123,948)	(80,707)
Purchase and sale of branches, net of cash transferred	(19,450)	18,343	(2,497)
Net cash used by investing activities	(905,115)	(1,515,243)	(864,644)
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net change in time deposits	590,132	603,248	241,081
Net change in demand and other interest-bearing deposits	(113)	198,855	398,976
Net change in short-term borrowings	345,715	329,386	14,161
Originations of long-term obligations	121,408	125,000	—
Redemption of long-term obligations	(103,093)	—	—
Redemption of common stock	—	—	(215)
Cash dividends paid	(11,478)	(11,478)	(11,479)
Net cash provided by financing activities	942,571	1,245,011	642,524
Change in cash and due from banks	233,056	98,245	(110,485)
Cash and due from banks at beginning of period	777,928	679,683	790,168
Cash and due from banks at end of period	\$ 1,010,984	\$ 777,928	\$ 679,683
<b>CASH PAYMENTS FOR:</b>			
Interest	\$ 373,514	\$ 203,146	\$ 133,822
Income taxes	61,795	65,860	39,973
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Unrealized securities gains (losses)	\$ 11,446	\$ (10,808)	\$ (10,171)
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedge	(1,793)	—	—
Prepaid pension asset	4,112	—	—

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollars in thousands)

#### NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

First Citizens BancShares, Inc. (BancShares) is a financial holding company with two banking subsidiaries: First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company, headquartered in Raleigh, North Carolina (FCB), which operates branches in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee; and IronStone Bank (ISB), a federally-chartered thrift institution headquartered in Fort Myers, Florida with branch offices in Florida, Georgia, Texas, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Colorado, Oregon and Washington.

FCB and ISB offer full-service banking services designed to meet the needs of retail and commercial customers in the markets in which they operate. The services offered include transaction and savings deposit accounts, commercial and consumer lending, trust, asset management and broker-dealer services, insurance services and other activities incidental to commercial banking. BancShares is also the parent company of American Guaranty Insurance Company (AGI), which is engaged in writing property and casualty insurance, and Neuse, Incorporated, which owns some of the real property from which ISB operates its branches.

FCB has other subsidiaries that support its full-service banking operation. First Citizens Investor Services and IronStone Securities are registered broker-dealers in securities that provide investment services, including sales of annuities and third party mutual funds. Triangle Life Insurance Company (TLI) writes credit life and credit accident and health insurance. Neuse Financial Services, Inc. is a title insurance agency.

During 2006, First Citizens Bank, National Association, a wholly-owned subsidiary of FCB, which was the issuing and processing bank for retail credit cards and merchant accounts, was merged into FCB. Another wholly-owned subsidiary, T-TECH, Inc., which provided payment processing services to third parties, was liquidated during 2006 through the sale of its principal assets. On January 1, 2007, AGI and TLI were sold. These transactions did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The accounting and reporting policies of BancShares and its subsidiaries are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and, with regard to the banking subsidiaries, conform to general industry practices. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant estimates made by BancShares in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements are the determination of the allowance for credit losses, pension plan assumptions and income taxes.

Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Certain amounts for prior years have been reclassified to conform to statement presentations for 2006. However, the reclassifications have no effect on shareholders' equity or net income as previously reported.

##### Investment Securities

BancShares has the ability and the positive intent to hold investment securities held to maturity until the scheduled maturity date. These securities are stated at cost adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount. Accreted discounts and amortized premiums are included in interest income on an effective yield basis.

Investment securities available for sale are carried at their fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred income taxes, recorded as a component of other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity. Gains and losses realized from the sales of investment securities available for sale are determined by specific identification and are included in noninterest income.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
**(Dollars in thousands)**

Investment securities are periodically evaluated to determine whether the investment is other than temporarily impaired. If an investment security is determined to be other than temporarily impaired, the security is written down to its fair value with an offsetting securities loss.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, BancShares had no investment securities held for trading purposes.

**Overnight Investments**

Overnight investments include federal funds sold and interest-bearing demand deposit balances in other banks.

**Loans and Leases**

Loans and leases that are held for investment purposes are carried at the principal amount outstanding. Loans that are classified as held for sale are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value. Interest on substantially all loans is accrued and credited to interest income on a constant yield basis based upon the daily principal amount outstanding.

**Loan Fees**

Fees collected and certain costs incurred related to loan originations are deferred and amortized as an adjustment to interest income over the life of the related loans. Deferred fees and costs are recorded as an adjustment to loans outstanding using a method that approximates a constant yield.

**Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses and Reserve for Unfunded Commitments**

The allowance for loan and lease losses (ALLL) represents management's estimate of probable credit losses within the loan and lease portfolio. The reserve for unfunded commitments (RUC) represents the estimate of probable credit losses among off-balance sheet loan commitments. Adjustments to the ALLL and the RUC are established by charges to the provision for credit losses. To determine the appropriate amount of the ALLL and RUC, management evaluates the risk characteristics of the loan and lease portfolio and outstanding loan commitments under current economic conditions and considers such factors as the financial condition of the borrower, fair value of collateral and other items that, in management's opinion, deserve current recognition in estimating credit losses.

Management considers the established ALLL adequate to absorb probable losses that relate to loans and leases outstanding as of December 31, 2006. Management considers the established RUC adequate to absorb probable losses that relate to off-balance sheet loan commitments outstanding as of December 31, 2006. Future additions to the ALLL and the RUC may be necessary based on changes in economic and other conditions. Additionally, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review BancShares' ALLL and the RUC. Such agencies may require the recognition of adjustments to the ALLL and RUC based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of their examination.

**Nonaccrual Loans, Impaired Loans and Other Real Estate**

Accrual of interest on certain residential mortgage loans is discontinued when the loan is more than three payments past due. Accrual of interest on all other loans and leases is discontinued when management deems that collection of additional principal or interest is doubtful. Residential mortgage loans return to an accrual status when the loan balance is less than three payments past due. Other loans and leases are returned to an accrual status when both principal and interest are current and the loan is determined to be performing in accordance with the applicable terms.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
**(Dollars in thousands)**

Management considers a loan to be impaired when based on current information and events, it is probable that a borrower will be unable to pay all amounts due according to contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are valued by either the discounted expected cash flow method using the loan's original effective interest rate or the collateral value. When the ultimate collectibility of an impaired loan's principal is doubtful, all cash receipts are applied to principal. Once the recorded principal balance has been reduced to zero, future cash receipts are applied to interest income, to the extent that any interest has been foregone.

Other real estate is valued at the lower of the loan balance at the time of foreclosure or estimated fair value net of selling costs and is included in other assets. Once acquired, other real estate is periodically reviewed to ensure that the fair value of the property supports the carrying value, with writedowns recorded when necessary. Gains and losses resulting from the sale or writedown of other real estate and income and expenses related to the operation of other real estate are recorded in other expense.

**Premises and Equipment**

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. For financial reporting purposes, depreciation and amortization are computed by the straight-line method and are charged to operations over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 25 to 40 years for premises and three to 10 years for furniture and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the terms of the respective leases or the useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter. Gains and losses on dispositions are recorded in other expense. Maintenance and repairs are charged to occupancy expense or equipment expense as incurred.

**Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in a business combination. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

Other intangible assets with estimable lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which are periodically reviewed for reasonableness.

**Income Taxes**

Income tax expense is based on consolidated income before income taxes and generally differs from income taxes paid due to deferred income taxes and benefits arising from income and expenses being recognized in different periods for financial and income tax reporting purposes. BancShares uses the asset and liability method to account for deferred income taxes. The objective of the asset and liability method is to establish deferred tax assets and liabilities for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the income tax basis of BancShares' assets and liabilities at enacted rates expected to be in effect when such amounts are realized or settled.

BancShares continually monitors and evaluates the potential impact of current events on the estimates used to establish income tax expense and income tax liabilities. On a periodic basis, BancShares evaluates its income tax positions based on current tax law, positions taken by various tax auditors within the jurisdictions that BancShares is required to file income tax returns, as well as potential or pending audits or assessments by such tax auditors.

BancShares and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return. BancShares and its subsidiaries each file separate state income tax returns except where unitary filing is required.

**Derivative Financial Instruments**

Derivative financial instruments include interest rate swaps, caps, floors, collars, options or other financial instruments designed to hedge exposures to interest rate risk or for speculative purposes. During 2006, BancShares entered into an interest rate swap that is a cash flow derivative under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133. The derivative is valued each quarter, and changes in the fair value are recorded on the consolidated balance

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
(Dollars in thousands)

**NOTE B—INVESTMENT SECURITIES**

The aggregate values of investment securities at December 31 along with gains and losses determined on an individual security basis are as follows:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
<b>Investment securities available for sale</b>				
2006				
U. S. Government .....	\$2,940,810	\$ 1,218	\$16,338	\$2,925,690
Equity securities .....	35,171	26,532	—	61,703
State, county and municipal .....	4,290	10	43	4,257
Other .....	10,173	67	—	10,240
Total investment securities available for sale .....	<u>\$2,990,444</u>	<u>\$27,827</u>	<u>\$16,381</u>	<u>\$3,001,890</u>
2005				
U. S. Government .....	\$2,244,864	\$ 45	\$30,188	\$2,214,721
Equity securities .....	34,409	26,809	—	61,218
State, county and municipal .....	5,227	8	56	5,179
Other .....	11,902	—	—	11,902
Total investment securities available for sale .....	<u>\$2,296,402</u>	<u>\$26,862</u>	<u>\$30,244</u>	<u>\$2,293,020</u>
<b>Investment securities held to maturity</b>				
2006				
U. S. Government .....	\$ 217,330	\$ 54	\$ 1,008	\$ 216,376
State, county and municipal .....	1,578	129	—	1,707
Other .....	250	—	—	250
Total investment securities held to maturity .....	<u>\$ 219,158</u>	<u>\$ 183</u>	<u>\$ 1,008</u>	<u>\$ 218,333</u>
2005				
U. S. Government .....	\$ 634,673	\$ 162	\$ 4,927	\$ 629,908
State, county and municipal .....	1,573	145	—	1,718
Other .....	250	—	—	250
Total investment securities held to maturity .....	<u>\$ 636,496</u>	<u>\$ 307</u>	<u>\$ 4,927</u>	<u>\$ 631,876</u>

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
**(Dollars in thousands)**

The following table provides maturity information for investment securities at December 31. Callable securities are assumed to mature on their earliest call date.

	2006		2005	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
<b>Investment securities available for sale</b>				
Maturing in:				
One year or less	\$1,515,069	\$1,504,843	\$1,160,510	\$1,141,549
One through five years	1,369,763	1,366,267	1,058,485	1,047,890
Five to 10 years	6,807	6,572	1,230	1,219
Over 10 years	63,634	62,505	41,768	41,144
Equity securities	35,171	61,703	34,409	61,218
Total investment securities available for sale	<u>\$2,990,444</u>	<u>\$3,001,890</u>	<u>\$2,296,402</u>	<u>\$2,293,020</u>
<b>Investment securities held to maturity</b>				
Maturing in:				
One year or less	\$ 210,232	\$ 209,296	\$ 416,172	\$ 413,289
One through five years	401	407	209,604	207,639
Five to 10 years	46	46	—	—
Over 10 years	8,479	8,584	10,720	10,948
Total investment securities held to maturity	<u>\$ 219,158</u>	<u>\$ 218,333</u>	<u>\$ 636,496</u>	<u>\$ 631,876</u>

The amount of securities gains (losses) reported includes the following:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Gains on sales of investment securities available for sale	\$ 328	\$ —	\$1,923
Losses on sales of investment securities available for sale	—	—	(71)
Other than temporary impairment losses	(987)	(469)	—
Other	—	(23)	—
Total securities gains (losses)	<u>\$(659)</u>	<u>\$(492)</u>	<u>\$1,852</u>

In conjunction with the securitization and sale of revolving mortgage loans during 2005, BancShares retained a residual interest in the securitized assets in the form of an interest-only strip, which is included within investment securities available for sale and is carried at its estimated fair value. Quoted market prices are not readily available for retained residual interests, so the fair value was estimated based on various factors that may have an impact on the fair value of the retained interests. The assumed discount rate was 10 percent; the assumed rate of credit losses was 10 basis points; the estimated weighted average loan life was 3.3 years. Based on the assumptions used, the estimated fair value of the retained residual interest was \$11,586 at the date of the securitization. Based on changes that occurred after the date of the securitization, an other than temporary impairment was recorded during 2005 and 2006. The carrying value of the retained interest was \$10,240 at December 31, 2006 and \$11,902 at December 31, 2005.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
(Dollars in thousands)

The following table provides information regarding the length of time that individual investment securities had been in a continuous loss position:

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<b>December 31, 2006</b>						
Investment securities available for sale:						
U.S. Government .....	\$ 835,311	\$ 2,867	\$1,635,549	\$13,471	\$2,470,860	\$16,338
Equity securities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
State, county and municipal .....	389	1	3,080	42	3,469	43
Total .....	<u>\$ 835,700</u>	<u>\$ 2,868</u>	<u>\$1,638,629</u>	<u>\$13,513</u>	<u>\$2,474,329</u>	<u>\$16,381</u>
Investment securities held to maturity:						
U.S. Government .....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 209,451	\$ 1,008	\$ 209,451	\$ 1,008
State, county and municipal .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 209,451</u>	<u>\$ 1,008</u>	<u>\$ 209,451</u>	<u>\$ 1,008</u>
<b>December 31, 2005</b>						
Investment securities available for sale:						
U.S. Government .....	\$1,285,442	\$11,477	\$ 870,378	\$18,711	\$2,155,820	\$30,188
Equity securities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
State, county and municipal .....	1,898	27	2,098	29	3,996	56
Total .....	<u>\$1,287,340</u>	<u>\$11,504</u>	<u>\$ 872,476</u>	<u>\$18,740</u>	<u>\$2,159,816</u>	<u>\$30,244</u>
Investment securities held to maturity:						
U.S. Government .....	\$ 246,462	\$ 2,310	\$ 373,969	\$ 2,617	\$ 620,431	\$ 4,927
State, county and municipal .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	<u>\$ 246,462</u>	<u>\$ 2,310</u>	<u>\$ 373,969</u>	<u>\$ 2,617</u>	<u>\$ 620,431</u>	<u>\$ 4,927</u>

Investment securities with an aggregate fair value of \$1,848,080 have had continuous unrealized losses for more than twelve months as of December 31, 2006. The aggregate amount of the unrealized loss was \$14,521 at December 31, 2006. These securities include U.S. Government, government agency and state, county and municipal securities. The unrealized losses relate to fixed-rate debt securities that have incurred fair value reductions due to increasing market interest rates since the securities were purchased. The unrealized losses are not likely to reverse unless and until market interest rates decline to the levels that existed when the securities were purchased. Since none of the unrealized losses relate to the marketability of the securities or the issuer's ability to honor redemption obligations, none of the securities are deemed to be other than temporarily impaired.

Investment securities having an aggregate carrying value of \$2,401,839 at December 31, 2006 and \$1,597,723 at December 31, 2005, were pledged as collateral to secure public funds on deposit, to secure certain short-term borrowings and for other purposes as required by law.



**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**

(Dollars in thousands)

**NOTE C—LOANS AND LEASES**

Loans and leases outstanding at December 31 include the following:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Real estate:		
Construction and land development .....	\$ 783,680	\$ 766,945
Commercial mortgage .....	3,725,752	3,518,563
Residential mortgage .....	1,025,235	1,016,677
Revolving mortgage .....	1,326,403	1,368,729
Other mortgage .....	165,223	172,712
Total real estate loans .....	7,026,293	6,843,626
Commercial and industrial .....	1,493,326	1,193,349
Consumer .....	1,360,524	1,318,971
Lease financing .....	294,366	233,499
Other .....	65,042	53,549
Total loans and leases .....	<u>\$10,239,551</u>	<u>\$9,642,994</u>

During 2005, BancShares completed the securitization and sale of \$256,232 of its revolving mortgage loans. The transaction generated a pre-tax gain of \$2,874, which is included in other noninterest income. BancShares continues to service the assets that were sold. The transaction was accounted for under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140 "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities" (Statement 140). The transaction was completed using a Qualified Special Purpose Entity (QSPE) which, in accordance with Statement 140, is a legally isolated, bankruptcy remote entity beyond the control of the seller. The QSPE is therefore not included within the consolidated financial statements. BancShares received cash totaling \$240,399 from the sale, net of the \$7,816 of loans retained by the trust and \$8,017 for cash collections and fees retained by the advisors.

In conjunction with the securitization and sale, BancShares established a servicing asset of \$1,401, which represented the estimated fair value of the right to service the loans that were securitized and sold. This asset is being amortized over the estimated servicing life of 149 months. The carrying value of the servicing asset was \$936 at December 31, 2006 and \$1,179 at December 31, 2005. BancShares recorded amortization expense of \$242 in 2006 and \$222 in 2005.

At December 31, 2006, 12.4 percent of total loans and leases represent loans to customers in medical-related fields. There were no foreign loans outstanding during either period, nor were there any loans to finance highly leveraged transactions. Substantially all loans and leases are to customers domiciled within BancShares' principal market areas.

At December 31, 2006 loans totaling \$274,692 in loans were pledged to secure debt obligations, compared to \$377,946 at December 31, 2005.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005 nonperforming loans and leases totaled \$14,882 and \$18,969, respectively, all of which are nonaccrual. Gross interest income on nonperforming loans that would have been recorded had these loans been performing was \$1,271, \$551 and \$773, respectively, during 2006, 2005 and 2004. Interest income recognized on nonperforming loans was \$226, \$821 and \$281 during the respective periods. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the balance of other real estate was \$6,028 and \$6,753. Loans transferred to other real estate totaled \$4,338, \$6,431 and \$5,801 during 2006, 2005 and 2004. Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing totaled \$5,185 and \$9,180 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
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In each period, BancShares originated much of its residential mortgage loan production through correspondent mortgage banks. Loan sale activity is summarized below:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Loans held for sale at December 31 .....	\$ 41,768	\$ 61,185	\$ 22,770
For the year ended December 31:			
Loans sold .....	507,637	727,233	498,533
Net gain on sale of loans .....	1,246	4,680	3,781

**NOTE D—ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES AND RESERVE FOR UNFUNDED COMMITMENTS**

Activity in the allowance for credit losses, which includes the allowance for loan and lease losses and the reserve for unfunded commitments, is summarized as follows:

	<u>Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses</u>	<u>Reserve for Unfunded Commitments</u>	<u>Allowance for Credit Losses</u>
Balance at December 31, 2003 .....	\$112,304	\$7,053	\$119,357
Provision for credit losses .....	34,555	(82)	34,473
Loans and leases charged off .....	(26,546)	—	(26,546)
Loans and leases recovered .....	3,548	—	3,548
Net charge-offs .....	(22,998)	—	(22,998)
Balance at December 31, 2004 .....	123,861	6,971	130,832
Allowance released from sale of loans .....	(1,537)	(48)	(1,585)
Provision for credit losses .....	33,109	—	33,109
Loans and leases charged off .....	(32,506)	—	(32,506)
Loans and leases recovered .....	5,920	—	5,920
Net charge-offs .....	(26,586)	—	(26,586)
Balance at December 31, 2005 .....	128,847	6,923	135,770
Provision for credit losses .....	21,187	(281)	20,906
Loans and leases charged off .....	(24,337)	—	(24,337)
Loans and leases recovered .....	6,307	—	6,307
Net charge-offs .....	(18,030)	—	(18,030)
Balance at December 31, 2006 .....	<u>\$132,004</u>	<u>\$6,642</u>	<u>\$138,646</u>

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, impaired loans, exclusive of those loans evaluated collectively as a homogeneous group, totaled \$11,557 and \$15,094, respectively, all of which were classified as nonaccrual. Total allowances of \$2,979 and \$1,653 have been established for impaired loans outstanding as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The average recorded investment in impaired loans during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, was \$13,986, \$8,480 and \$9,787, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, BancShares recognized cash basis interest income on those impaired loans of \$153, \$113 and \$101 respectively.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
(Dollars in thousands)

**NOTE E—PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT**

Major classifications of premises and equipment at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Land .....	\$ 152,313	\$145,881
Premises and leasehold improvements .....	595,325	531,461
Furniture and equipment .....	273,866	278,911
Total .....	1,021,504	956,253
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization .....	318,578	316,784
Premises and equipment .....	<u>\$ 702,926</u>	<u>\$639,469</u>

There were no premises pledged to secure borrowings at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

BancShares leases certain premises and equipment under various lease agreements that provide for payment of property taxes, insurance and maintenance costs. Generally, operating leases provide for one or more renewal options on the same basis as current rental terms. However, certain leases require increased rentals under cost of living escalation clauses. Some leases also provide purchase options.

Future minimum rental commitments for noncancellable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one or more years consisted of the following at December 31, 2006:

Year Ending December 31:	
2007 .....	\$ 16,413
2008 .....	15,466
2009 .....	11,939
2010 .....	8,547
2011 .....	7,245
Thereafter .....	67,575
Total minimum payments .....	<u>\$127,185</u>

Total rent expense for all operating leases amounted to \$15,207 in 2006, \$14,433 in 2005 and \$14,332 in 2004, net of rent income, which totaled \$1,962, \$1,977 and \$1,200 during 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

**NOTE F—DEPOSITS**

Deposits at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Demand .....	\$ 2,682,997	\$ 2,616,177
Checking With Interest .....	1,600,925	1,658,569
Money market accounts .....	2,755,502	2,657,653
Savings .....	593,861	700,999
Time .....	5,110,039	4,540,460
Total Deposits .....	<u>\$12,743,324</u>	<u>\$12,173,858</u>

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
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Time deposits with a minimum denomination of \$100 totaled \$2,061,676 and \$1,679,835 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

At December 31, 2006 the scheduled maturities of time deposits were:

2007 .....	\$3,793,213
2008 .....	906,325
2009 .....	156,085
2010 .....	126,305
2011 .....	118,722
Thereafter .....	9,389
Total time deposits .....	<u>\$5,110,039</u>

**NOTE G—SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS**

Short-term borrowings at December 31 are as follows:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Master notes .....	\$ 741,029	\$520,585
Repurchase agreements .....	251,135	150,054
Notes payable to Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta .....	75,000	50,000
Federal funds purchased .....	66,066	36,620
Other .....	17,617	21,769
Total short-term borrowings .....	<u>\$1,150,847</u>	<u>\$779,028</u>

At December 31, 2006, BancShares and its subsidiaries had unused credit lines allowing access to overnight borrowings of up to \$525,000 on an unsecured basis. Additionally, under various borrowing arrangements with the Federal Reserve and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, BancShares and its subsidiaries have access, on a secured basis, to additional borrowings as needed.

**NOTE H—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

Long-term obligations at December 31 include:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Junior subordinated debenture at 8.05 percent maturing March 5, 2028 .....	\$154,640	\$154,640
Junior subordinated debenture at 8.40 percent maturing October 31, 2031 .....	—	103,093
Junior subordinated debenture at 3-month LIBOR plus 1.75 percent maturing June 30, 2036 .....	118,557	—
Subordinated notes payable at 5.125 percent maturing June 1, 2015 .....	125,000	125,000
Obligation to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta maturing December 17, 2007 at a fixed rate of 3.44 percent, secured by mortgage loans .....	—	25,000
Obligations under capitalized leases extending to January 2013 .....	3,001	1,254
Total long-term obligations .....	<u>\$401,198</u>	<u>\$408,987</u>

The 8.05 percent junior subordinated debenture issued in 1998 (the 1998 Debenture) is held by FCB/NC Capital Trust I. FCB/NC Capital Trust I purchased the 1998 Debenture with the proceeds from the \$150,000 in 8.05 percent trust preferred capital securities issued in 1998 (the 1998 Preferred Securities). The 1998 Debenture is the sole asset of the trust. The 1998 Preferred Securities are redeemable in whole or in part on or after March 1, 2008 at a premium that declines until 2018, when the redemption price equals the par value.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
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The 8.40 percent junior subordinated debenture issued in 2001 (the 2001 Debenture) was held by FCB/NC Capital Trust II prior to its redemption at par in October, 2006. FCB/NC Capital Trust II purchased the 2001 Debenture with the proceeds from the \$100,000 in 8.40 percent trust preferred capital securities issued in 2001 (the 2001 Preferred Securities). The 2001 Debenture was the sole asset of the trust until October 2006, when the 2001 Debenture and the 2001 Preferred Securities were redeemed as provided in the trust agreement.

The variable rate junior subordinated debenture issued in 2006 (the 2006 Debenture) is held by FCB/NC Capital Trust III. FCB/NC Capital Trust III purchased the 2006 Debenture with the proceeds from the \$115,000 in adjustable rate trust preferred securities issued in 2006 (the 2006 Preferred Securities). The 2006 Debenture is the sole asset of the trust. The 2006 Preferred Securities are redeemable in whole or in part after June 30, 2011. The 2001 Preferred Securities and the 2001 Debenture were issued with a variable rate of 175 basis points above the 3-month LIBOR. During the second quarter of 2006, BancShares entered into an interest rate swap to synthetically convert the variable rate coupon on the securities to a fixed rate of 7.125 percent for a period of five years.

FCB/NC Capital Trust I, FCB/NC Capital Trust II and FCB/NC Capital Trust III are grantor trusts established by BancShares for the purpose of issuing trust preferred capital securities.

The subordinated notes issued during 2005 are unsecured obligations of FCB and are junior to existing and future senior indebtedness and obligations to depositors and general or secured creditors.

Long-term obligations maturing in each of the five years subsequent to December 31, 2006 include:

2007 .....	\$ 1,065
2008 .....	1,125
2009 .....	174
2010 .....	190
2011 .....	206
Thereafter .....	398,438
	<u>\$401,198</u>

**NOTE I—ESTIMATED FAIR VALUES**

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about each financial instrument. Where information regarding the fair value of a financial instrument is available, those values are used, as is the case with investment securities and residential mortgage loans. In these cases, an open market exists in which those financial instruments are actively traded.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
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Because no market exists for many financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates. For those financial instruments with a fixed interest rate, an analysis of the related cash flows was the basis for estimating fair values. The expected cash flows were then discounted to the valuation date using an appropriate discount rate. The discount rates used represent the rates under which similar transactions would be currently negotiated. Generally, the fair value of variable rate financial instruments equals the book value.

	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Cash and due from banks	\$ 1,010,984	\$ 1,010,984	\$ 777,928	\$ 777,928
Overnight investments	348,597	348,597	481,012	481,012
Investment securities available for sale	3,001,890	3,001,890	2,293,020	2,293,020
Investment securities held to maturity	219,158	218,333	636,496	631,876
Loans and leases, net of allowance for loan and lease losses	10,107,547	9,910,768	9,514,147	9,478,995
Income earned not collected	71,562	71,562	54,879	54,879
Deposits	12,743,324	12,805,791	12,173,858	12,229,952
Short-term borrowings	1,150,847	1,150,847	779,028	779,028
Long-term obligations	401,198	403,488	408,987	418,221
Accrued interest payable	63,739	63,739	43,602	43,602

At December 31, 2006, the interest rate swap with a notional value of \$115,000 had a fair value of (\$1,793), which is included in other liabilities. There was no interest rate swap outstanding at December 31, 2005.

For off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies, carrying amounts are reasonable estimates of the fair values for such financial instruments. Carrying amounts include unamortized fee income and, in some cases, reserves for any credit losses from those financial instruments. These amounts are not material to BancShares' financial position.

**NOTE J—EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS**

BancShares sponsors two employee benefit plans for the benefit of its qualifying employees: a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan and a 401(k) savings plan. Both of the plans are qualified under the Internal Revenue Code. BancShares also maintains agreements with certain executives that provide payments for a period of ten years following a separation of service after an agreed-upon age and death benefits.

*Defined Benefit Pension Plan*

Employees who qualify under length of service and other requirements participate in a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan. Under the plan, retirement benefits are based on years of service and average earnings. The policy is to fund amounts approximating the maximum amount that is deductible for federal income tax purposes. BancShares contributed \$25,000 in 2006, \$30,000 in 2005 and \$20,000 in 2004 to the plan. The plan's assets consist of investments in FCB's common trust funds, which include listed common stocks and fixed income securities, as well as investments in mid-cap, small-cap, REIT and international stocks through unaffiliated money managers.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
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**(Dollars in thousands)**

*Benefit Obligations*

The following table calculates the projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Benefit obligation at beginning of year .....	\$296,709	\$277,833
Service cost .....	14,408	13,504
Interest cost .....	16,598	16,101
Actuarial gain .....	(16,200)	(1,026)
Transfer to related parties .....	(225)	—
Benefits paid .....	(10,309)	(9,703)
Benefit obligation at end of year .....	<u>\$300,981</u>	<u>\$296,709</u>

The accumulated benefit obligation for the plan at December 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$242,130 and \$236,378, respectively. The plan uses a measurement date of December 31.

The weighted average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations as of December 31 are as follows:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Discount rate .....	5.75%	5.50%
Rate of compensation increase .....	4.25	4.25

*Plan Assets*

The following table describes the changes in plan assets during 2006 and 2005. Employer contributions and benefits paid include only those amounts contributed directly to or paid directly from plan assets.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year .....	\$296,619	\$255,069
Actual return on plan assets .....	41,373	21,253
Employer contributions .....	25,000	30,000
Transfer to related parties .....	(258)	—
Benefits paid .....	(10,309)	(9,703)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year .....	<u>\$352,425</u>	<u>\$296,619</u>

The following table describes the actual allocation of plan assets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the projected allocation for 2007. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets was 8.50% at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

	<u>2007</u>	<u>Actual,</u>	
	<u>Target</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	
		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Equity securities .....	60%	61%	60%
Debt securities .....	40	38	39
Cash and equivalents .....	—	1	1
Total .....	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Investment decisions regarding the plan's assets seek to achieve a favorable annual return through a diversified portfolio that will provide needed capital appreciation and cash flow to allow both current and future benefit obligations to be paid. The target asset mix may change if the objectives for the plan's assets or risk tolerance change or if a major shift occurs in the expected long-term risk and reward characteristics of one or more asset classes.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
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*Funded Status*

The funded status of the plan, which represents the prepaid pension asset included within other assets on the consolidated balance sheet, is:

	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
Fair value of plan assets .....	\$352,425	\$296,619
Benefit obligation .....	300,981	296,709
Funded status .....	51,444	(90)
Amounts not yet recognized:		
Unrecognized net loss .....	—	31,374
Unrecognized prior service cost .....	—	2,432
Net asset recognized .....	<u>\$ 51,444</u>	<u>\$ 33,716</u>
Prepaid pension asset .....	\$ 51,444	\$ 33,716
Accrued benefit cost .....	—	—
Net asset recognized .....	<u>\$ 51,444</u>	<u>\$ 33,716</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive income:		
Net actuarial gain .....	\$ 6,314	\$ —
Prior service cost .....	2,202	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income .....	<u>\$ 4,112</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

At December 31, 2006, the fair value of plan assets exceeded both the projected benefit obligation and the accumulated benefit obligation. At December 31, 2005, the fair value of plan assets totaled \$296,619. This amount exceeded the accumulated benefit obligation of \$236,378, but was less than the projected benefit obligation of \$296,709.

*Cash Flows*

During 2007, BancShares anticipates making contributions to the pension plan totaling \$20,000. The pension plan anticipates making benefit payments in the following periods:

	<b>Projected Benefit Payments</b>
2007 .....	\$ 9,876
2008 .....	10,522
2009 .....	11,362
2010 .....	12,329
2011 .....	13,431
2012-2016 .....	88,779



**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
**(Dollars in thousands)**

*Net Periodic Cost*

The following table shows the components of periodic benefit cost related to the pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Service cost .....	\$ 14,408	\$ 13,504	\$ 12,273
Interest cost .....	16,598	16,101	15,206
Expected return on assets .....	(22,776)	(18,893)	(17,350)
Amortization of prior service cost .....	231	283	154
Amortization of net actuarial loss .....	2,924	2,836	2,291
Total net periodic benefit cost .....	<u>\$ 11,385</u>	<u>\$ 13,831</u>	<u>\$ 12,574</u>

The weighted average assumptions used to determine the net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Discount rate .....	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase .....	4.25%	4.75%	4.75%
Expected return on plan assets .....	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%

*401(k) Savings Plan*

Employees are also eligible to participate in a 401(k) plan after 31 days of service through deferral of portions of their salary. Based on the employee's contribution, BancShares will match up to 75% of the employee contribution. BancShares made participating contributions of \$6,381, \$5,965 and \$5,725 during 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

*Additional Benefits for Executives and Directors and Officers of Acquired Entities*

FCB and ISB have entered into contractual agreements with certain executives that provide payments for a period of ten years following a separation of service after an agreed-upon age and death benefits. FCB has also assumed liability for contractual obligations to directors and officers of acquired entities. The following table indicates the accrued liability as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the changes in the accrued liability during the years then ended.

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Present value of accrued liability as of January 1 .....	\$18,119	\$15,268
Benefit expense .....	—	2,082
Benefits paid .....	(851)	(745)
Benefits forfeited .....	(475)	(170)
Interest cost .....	565	1,684
Present value of accrued liability as of December 31 .....	<u>\$17,358</u>	<u>\$18,119</u>
Discount rate at December 31 .....	5.75%	5.50%

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
**(Dollars in thousands)**

The Board of Directors of FCB may declare a dividend on a portion of its undivided profits as it deems appropriate, subject to the requirements of the FDIC and the General Statutes of North Carolina, without prior regulatory approval. As of December 31, 2006, the amount was limited to \$869,328. However, to preserve its well-capitalized status, the maximum amount of the dividend was limited to \$420,351. Dividends declared by FCB amounted to \$39,952 in 2006, \$32,194 in 2005 and \$50,230 in 2004.

BancShares and its banking subsidiaries are subject to certain requirements imposed by state and federal banking statutes and regulations. These regulations require the maintenance of noninterest-bearing reserve balances at the Federal Reserve Bank. Banks are allowed to reduce the required balances by the amount of vault cash. For 2006 the requirements averaged \$153,838 for FCB and \$7,911 for ISB.

**NOTE Q—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

In order to meet the financing needs of its customers, BancShares and its subsidiaries have financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate or liquidity risk.

Commitments to extend credit are legally binding agreements to lend to customers. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of fees. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future liquidity requirements. Established credit standards control the credit-risk exposure associated with these commitments. In some cases, BancShares requires that collateral be pledged to secure the commitment. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, BancShares had unused commitments totaling \$4,453,178 and \$4,220,641 respectively.

Standby letters of credit are commitments guaranteeing performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are issued primarily to support public and private borrowing arrangements. In order to minimize its exposure, BancShares' credit policies govern the issuance of standby letters of credit. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, BancShares had standby letters of credit amounting to \$47,666 and \$44,072, respectively.

BancShares and various subsidiaries have been named as defendants in various legal actions arising from their normal business activities in which damages in various amounts are claimed. Although the amount of any ultimate liability with respect to such matters cannot be determined, in the opinion of management, any such liability will not have a material effect on BancShares' consolidated financial statements.

**NOTE R—SEGMENT DISCLOSURES**

BancShares conducts its banking operations through its two wholly-owned subsidiaries, FCB and ISB. Although FCB and ISB offer similar products and services to customers, each entity operates in distinct geographic markets and each entity has its own management structure. Additionally, the financial results and trends of ISB reflect the de novo nature of its growth.

FCB is a mature banking institution that operates from a single charter from its branch network in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee. ISB began operations in 1997 and operates from a thrift charter in Florida, Georgia, Texas, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. ISB's significance to BancShares' consolidated financial results continues to grow.

Management has determined that FCB and ISB are reportable business segments. In the aggregate, FCB and its consolidated subsidiaries, which are integral to its general banking operation, and ISB account for more than 90 percent of consolidated assets, revenues and net income. The 'Other' category in the accompanying table includes activities of the parent company, Neuse, Incorporated, a subsidiary that owns real property used in the banking operation and American Guaranty Insurance Corporation.

**FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)**  
(Dollars in thousands)

**CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Year Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
Interest income .....	\$ 31,109	\$ 11,446	\$ 3,003
Interest expense .....	53,679	31,048	22,277
Net interest income (expense) .....	(22,570)	(19,602)	(19,274)
Dividends from subsidiaries .....	44,952	32,194	50,230
Other income (loss) .....	(175)	(202)	2,077
Other operating expense .....	1,670	1,553	1,504
Income before income tax benefit and equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries .....	20,537	10,837	31,529
Income tax benefit .....	(8,570)	(7,516)	(6,584)
Income before equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries .....	29,107	18,353	38,113
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries .....	97,384	94,509	36,730
Net income .....	<u>\$ 126,491</u>	<u>\$ 112,862</u>	<u>\$ 74,843</u>

**CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net income .....	\$ 126,491	\$ 112,862	\$ 74,843
Adjustments			
Undistributed net income of subsidiaries .....	(97,384)	(94,509)	(36,730)
Net amortization of premiums and discounts .....	308	(215)	99
Securities gains .....	(328)	—	(1,852)
Change in other assets .....	5,762	2,420	(11,795)
Change in other liabilities .....	6,518	(2,495)	(14,916)
Net cash provided by operating activities .....	<u>41,367</u>	<u>18,063</u>	<u>9,649</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net change in due from subsidiaries .....	(132,618)	(286,537)	70,933
Purchases of investment securities .....	(161,655)	(34,837)	(69,691)
Maturities of investment securities .....	70,585	3,517	31,173
Proceeds from sales of investment securities .....	—	—	7,584
Investment in subsidiaries .....	(36,404)	(10,677)	(50,000)
Net cash used by investing activities .....	<u>(260,092)</u>	<u>(328,534)</u>	<u>(10,001)</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net change in short-term borrowings .....	220,444	307,198	22,409
Origination of long-term obligations .....	118,557	—	—
Redemption of long-term obligations .....	(103,093)	—	—
Repurchase of common stock .....	—	—	(215)
Cash dividends paid .....	(11,478)	(11,478)	(11,479)
Net cash provided by financing activities .....	<u>224,430</u>	<u>295,720</u>	<u>10,715</u>
Net change in cash .....	5,705	(14,751)	10,363
Cash balance at beginning of year .....	3,698	18,449	8,086
Cash balance at end of year .....	<u>\$ 9,403</u>	<u>\$ 3,698</u>	<u>\$ 18,449</u>
Cash payments for			
Interest .....	\$ 54,214	\$ 30,415	\$ 21,644
Income taxes .....	61,795	65,860	39,973
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:			
Unrealized securities gains (losses) .....	11,446	(10,808)	(10,171)

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: February 28, 2007

FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC. (Registrant)

\_\_\_\_\_  
/s/ JAMES B. HYLER, JR.

James B. Hyler, Jr.  
Vice Chairman and Director

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons, on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated on February 28, 2007.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
_____ /s/ LEWIS R. HOLDING <sup>o</sup> Lewis R. Holding	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ FRANK B. HOLDING <sup>o</sup> Frank B. Holding	Executive Vice Chairman	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ JAMES B. HYLER, JR. <sup>o</sup> James B. Hyler, Jr.	Vice Chairman	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ FRANK B. HOLDING, JR. <sup>o</sup> Frank B. Holding, Jr.	President	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ KENNETH A. BLACK Kenneth A. Black	Vice President, Treasurer, and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer)	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ JOHN M. ALEXANDER, JR. <sup>o</sup> John M. Alexander, Jr.	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ CARMEN HOLDING AMES <sup>o</sup> Carmen Holding Ames	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ VICTOR E. BELL, III <sup>o</sup> Victor E. Bell, III	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ George H. Broadrick	Director	
_____ /s/ HOPE HOLDING CONNELL <sup>o</sup> Hope Holding Connell	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ HUBERT M. CRAIG, III <sup>o</sup> Hubert M. Craig, III	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ H. LEE DURHAM, JR. <sup>o</sup> H. Lee Durham, Jr.	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ LEWIS M. FETTERMAN <sup>o</sup> Lewis M. Fetterman	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ Charles B.C. Holt	Director	

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
_____ /s/ LUCIUS S. JONES ° Lucius S. Jones	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ Joseph T. Maloney, Jr.	Director	
_____ /s/ ROBERT T. NEWCOMB ° Robert T. Newcomb	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ LEWIS T. NUNNELEE, II ° Lewis T. Nunnelee, II	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ C. RONALD SCHEELER ° C. Ronald Scheeler	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ RALPH K. SHELTON ° Ralph K. Shelton	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ R. C. SOLES, JR. ° R. C. Soles, Jr.	Director	February 28, 2007
_____ /s/ DAVID L. WARD, JR ° David L. Ward, Jr.	Director	February 28, 2007

- ° Kenneth A. Black hereby signs this Annual Report on Form 10-K on February 28, 2007, on behalf of each of the indicated persons for whom he is attorney-in-fact pursuant to a Power of Attorney filed herewith.

By: \_\_\_\_\_ /s/ KENNETH A. BLACK  
Kenneth A. Black  
As Attorney-In-Fact

## EXHIBIT INDEX

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as amended (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992)
- 3.2 Bylaws of the Registrant, as amended (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003)
- 4.1 Specimen of Registrant's Class A Common Stock certificate (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993)
- 4.2 Specimen of Registrant's Class B Common Stock certificate (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993)
- 4.3 Amended and Restated Trust Agreement of FCB/NC Capital Trust I (incorporated by reference from Registration No. 333-59039)
- 4.4 Form of Guarantee Agreement (incorporated by reference from Registration No. 333-59039)
- 4.5 Junior Subordinated Indenture dated March 5, 1998 between Registrant and Bankers Trust Company, as Debenture Trustee (incorporated by reference from Registration No. 333-59039)
- 4.6 Amended and Restated Trust Agreement of FCB/NC Capital Trust III (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006)
- 4.7 Guarantee Agreement relating to Registrant's guarantee of the capital securities of FCB/NC Capital Trust III (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006)
- 4.8 Junior Subordinated Debenture dated May 18, 2006 between Registrant and Wilmington Trust Company, as Debenture Trustee (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006)
- 10.1 Amended and Restated Employee Consultation, Post-Retirement Non-Competition and Death Benefit Agreement dated October 25, 2005 between Registrant's Subsidiary First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company and Lewis R. Holding (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005)
- 10.2 Amended and Restated Employee Consultation, Post-Retirement Non-Competition and Death Benefit Agreement dated October 25, 2005 between Registrant's Subsidiary First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company and Frank B. Holding (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005)
- 10.3 Employee Consultation, Post-Retirement Non-Competition and Death Benefit Agreement dated October 25, 2005 between Registrant's Subsidiary First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company and James B. Hyler, Jr. (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005)
- 10.4 Offer of employment by Registrant's Subsidiary First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company to Carol B. Yochem dated August 3, 2005 (filed herewith)
- 10.5 Employee Consultation, Post-Retirement, Non-Competition and Death Benefit Agreement dated September 14, 2005, between Registrant's Subsidiary First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company and Carol B. Yochem (filed herewith)
- 10.6 Employee Consultation, Post-Retirement, Non-Competition and Death Benefit Agreement dated July 1, 2005, between Registrant's Subsidiary First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company and Kenneth A. Black (filed herewith)
- 10.7 Separation Agreement and Release dated July 24, 2006 between Registrant's Subsidiary IronStone Bank and James F. Pope (filed herewith)
- 10.8 Employee Consultation, Post-Retirement Non-Competition and Death Benefit Agreement dated October 25, 2005 between Registrant's Subsidiary First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company and Frank B. Holding, Jr. (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005)
- 10.9 Employee Consultation, Post-Retirement Non-Competition and Death Benefit Agreement dated July 1, 2005 between Registrant's Subsidiary First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company and Hope Holding Connell (filed herewith)

- 10.10 Consultation Agreement dated July 24, 2006, between Registrant's subsidiary, First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company, and George H. Broadrick (filed herewith)
- 10.11 Employee Consultation, Post-Retirement, Non-Competition and Death Benefit Agreement dated October 25, 2005, between Registrant's Subsidiary IronStone Bank and James M. Parker (incorporated by reference from Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005)
- 10.13 Article IV Section 4.1.d of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and Merger by and among First Investors Savings Bank, Inc., SSB, First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company and First Citizens BancShares, Inc., dated October 25, 1995, located at page II-38 of Registrant's S-4 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on December 19, 1994 (Registration No. 33-84514)
- 10.14 Article IV Section 4.1.e of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and Merger by and among State Bank and First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company and First Citizens BancShares, Inc., dated October 25, 1995, located at page I-36 of Registrant's S-4 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on November 16, 1994 (Registration No. 33-86286)
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant (filed herewith)
- 24 Power of Attorney (filed herewith)
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer (filed herewith)
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer (filed herewith)
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (filed herewith)
- 99.1 Proxy Statement for Registrant's 2007 Annual Meeting (separately filed)

**COPIES OF EXHIBITS ARE AVAILABLE UPON WRITTEN REQUEST TO  
KENNETH A. BLACK, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF FIRST CITIZENS BANCSHARES, INC.**

## NOTES



## Relationships

We understand the importance of relationships and how they can provide value to our customers and our company. The greatest testament of our success comes directly from the people we serve. In 2006, we interviewed business customers for a new advertising campaign. One clear message emerged time and again — we value relationships. From shared vision and dedication to trust and personal attention, our customers have powerful stories to tell about their financial relationships with us. In 2007, we will continue with this campaign to drive consumer awareness about our company and what sets us apart from the competition.

*I chose First Citizens because it is a well-established bank but still has that neighborhood feel. As a sole practitioner, I founded my business on the promise of expertise and personalized care. My relationship with First Citizens follows this same model. From our very first meeting to the recent development of my new medical building, First Citizens has anticipated my needs and responded with personal commitment and knowledgeable service.*

**First Citizens Bank customer**  
**Dr. Ernesto J. F. Graham, M.D., F.A.C.O.G.**  
**Obstetrics & Gynecology**  
**Fayetteville, N.C.**

What do you get when you combine expertise with personal attention?

*I chose First Citizens because it is a well-established bank but still has that neighborhood feel. As a sole practitioner, I founded my business on the promise of expertise and personalized care. My relationship with First Citizens follows this same model. From our very first meeting to the recent development of my new medical building, First Citizens has anticipated my needs and responded with personal commitment and knowledgeable service.*

**First Citizens Bank**

We value relationships.

[FirstCitizens.com](http://FirstCitizens.com) 1.888.FC.DIRECT

What happens when you combine expertise with initiative?

*"IronStone Bank continually demonstrates an expert understanding of our business. They are able to anticipate our needs based on their knowledge of who we are and what we do. With IronStone, we've grown as a company—they help us remain successful in a highly competitive marketplace."*

**IronStone Bank**

We value relationships.

[ironstonebank.com](http://ironstonebank.com) 1.866.IB.DIRECT

*IronStone Bank continually demonstrates an expert understanding of our business. They are able to anticipate our needs based on their knowledge of who we are and what we do. With IronStone, we've grown as a company — they help us remain successful in a highly competitive marketplace.*

**IronStone Bank customers**  
**Vince and Barb Adams**  
**Factory Firsts of Florida**  
**Bonita Springs, Fla.**

# First Citizens BancShares, Inc.

## PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES



**First Citizens  
Bank**

FIRST-CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

Raleigh, N.C.



**IronStone  
Bank**

IRONSTONE BANK

Fort Myers, Fla.

■ First Citizens Bank

■ IronStone Bank

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

### GENERAL OFFICERS

Lewis R. Holding  
*Chairman of the Board*

Frank B. Holding  
*Executive Vice Chairman of the Board*

James B. Hyler, Jr.  
*Vice Chairman of the Board*

Frank B. Holding, Jr.  
*President*

Kenneth A. Black  
*Vice President and Treasurer*

James E. Creekman  
*Secretary*

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John M. Alexander, Jr.  
*Raleigh*

Carmen Holding Ames  
*Raleigh*

Victor E. Bell, III  
*Raleigh*

George H. Broadrick  
*Charlotte*

Hope Holding Connell  
*Raleigh*

H.M. Craig, III  
*Stanley*

H. Lee Durham, Jr.  
*Wilmington*

Lewis M. Fetterman  
*Clinton*

Frank B. Holding  
*Smithfield*

Frank B. Holding, Jr.  
*Raleigh*

Lewis R. Holding  
*Nassau, Bahamas*

Charles B.C. Holt  
*Fayetteville*

James B. Hyler, Jr.  
*Raleigh*

Lucius S. Jones  
*Wendell*

Joseph T. Maloney, Jr.  
*Fayetteville*

Robert T. Newcomb  
*Raleigh*

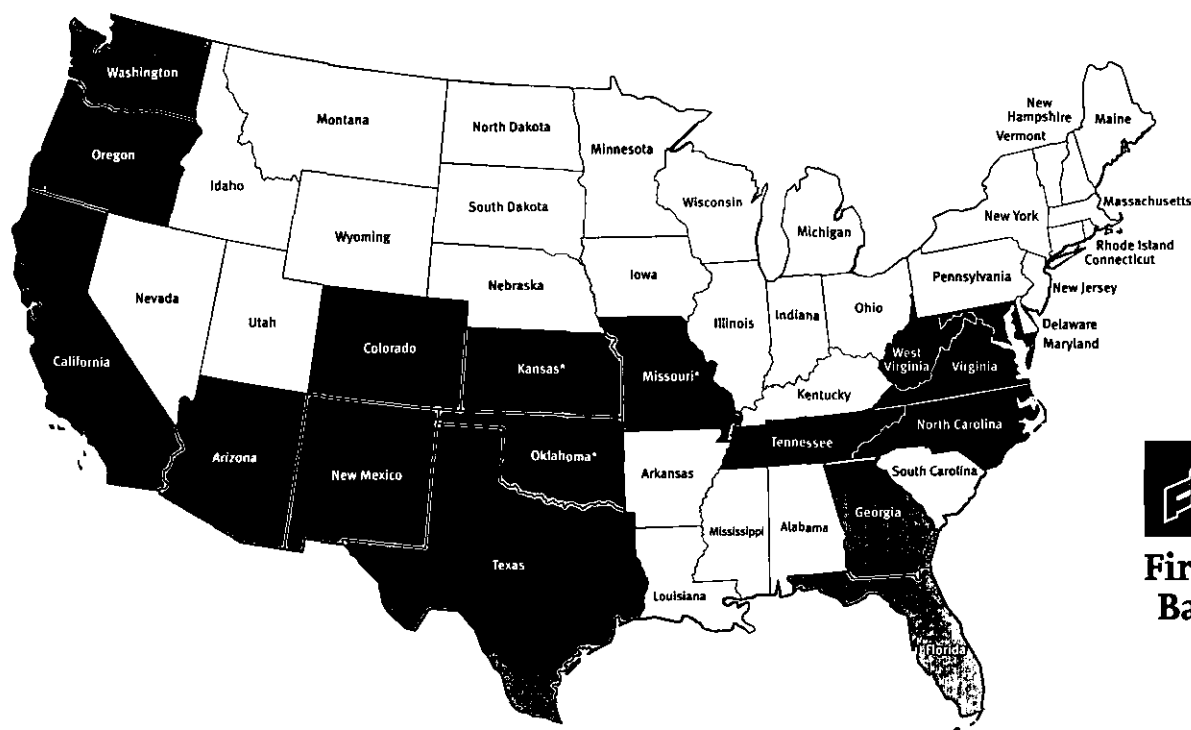
Lewis T. Nunnelee, II  
*Wilmington*

C. Ronald Scheeler  
*Raleigh*

Ralph K. Shelton  
*Greensboro*

R.C. Soles, Jr.  
*Tabor City*

David L. Ward, Jr.  
*New Bern*



**First Citizens  
BancShares**



**First Citizens BancShares' Executive Leadership Team (left to right):**

**James M. Parker**, executive vice president and chief operating officer, IronStone Bank

**Frank B. Holding (seated)**, executive vice chairman, First Citizens BancShares and First Citizens Bank

**Hope Holding Connell**, president, IronStone Bank, and executive vice president, First Citizens Bank

**Lewis R. Holding (seated)**, chairman and chief executive officer, First Citizens BancShares, First Citizens Bank and IronStone Bank

**Frank B. Holding, Jr.**, president, First Citizens BancShares and First Citizens Bank, and vice chairman, IronStone Bank

**James B. Hyler Jr.**, vice chairman and chief operating officer, First Citizens BancShares and First Citizens Bank, and vice chairman, IronStone Bank



**First Citizens  
BancShares**

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

First Citizens Bank  
firstcitizens.com  
1.888.FC DIRECT

IronStone Bank  
ironstonebank.com  
1.866.IB DIRECT

*END*